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Column One
By David Courtney

THE death of kings is a mournful event, cloaked, even today, in the remembered drama of an era of kings, when the lot of whole peoples was bound up with the convolutions of dynasties. The absolute monarch is of the past. His Divine Right is a curiosity of history. But something of the mysterious grandeur of those days still clings to the crown and sceptre; and when the king dies, there is in the hearts of many people a faint, perhaps nostalgic, echo of an antique sensation, as if someone a little more than mortal had been brought low.

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THEORETICALLY, kingship is a survival from a system otherwise discredited and discarded and it must seem odd, to men bred in the habits and assumptions of republicanism, that one of the most progressive nations of the earth should not merely tolerate the royal anachronism but lovingly preserve it; and that its wise men should believe, beyond a shadow of doubt, that there could be no better apex to the pyramid of a complex national and imperial system than the throne. Yet so it is in England, and in a Commonwealth remote from the pageantry of it; and so, no doubt, it will long remain.

■

GEORGE VI was a dutiful king, without other conspicuous merit and unadorned with the spectacle of remarkable personality. He served his country according to his own lights and the constitution, having ascended the throne in circumstances painful to himself, his family and the people. Yet there is no doubt that he was loved, in the strange way of that intimate kinship between people and crown which is the peculiar quality of the British system and which, as long as it exists, will defy the formal logic of 20th century politics.

■

THE adjustment of history to the present day and of the present day to history has characterized the growth of England and the Commonwealth and has made possible the social revolution of post-war Britain side by side with the strengthening of those traditional institutions in which the British story is preserved as a consistent and encouraging narrative. By this process, the Crown has become a possession of the people, not an imposition upon them; and the paradox of sovereign and Socialist government, for example, has been paradox only to those who strip their logic bare of the humanities.

■

THE accession of Queen Elizabeth will add grace to the institution of the Crown. The British are a chivalrous people and commonly have served their sovereign Queen with special favour, which has been as much a factor making for the splendour of the queenly reigns as any other. It may be too much to expect a Victorian age or another Elizabethan age; for it is a different world today, with a different outlook and very different possibilities. But of this we may be sure, that the accession of a woman to the Throne of England, far from weakening the institution of monarchy will strengthen it.

■

LITTLE by little, the graces of the past wear out or are cast away. Bit by bit, the pillars of history crumble and the structure of tradition caves in. It would be senseless to resist the evolutionary pressure. But where a good purpose is well served by an ancient formula dear to hearts of the people, it is perhaps as senseless to speed the evolutionary pressure beyond its sedate and cautious habit. At any rate, what is happening in England and the Commonwealth today is no empty subservience to mere tradition. It is a social and political reality of profound significance.

Tel Aviv, February 8.

Ali Maher Says 'Contact' Made With Britain

CAIRO, Thursday, (Reuter). —Premier Ali Maher Pasha disclosed today that "certain contacts" had been made with the British Embassy here on the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, and hinted at the prospects of talks on the subject.

Egypt's national aims figure "prominently in the coming talks," he said.

Meanwhile, Cairo Radio announced tonight that King Farouk issued a decree charging the Prime Minister with the reconstruction of his Cabinet. Last night Ali Maher reshuffled his Cabinet, appointing Alphonse Greiss Minister of Agriculture in lieu of Salib Sami Pasha, who became Minister of Communications; Abdul Gelil el 'Emar Minister of Commerce, Industry and Supply; Dr. Zeiher Garana Minister of Rural Affairs, and Mohammed Ali Rushdi Minister of Municipalities.

Egyptians Arrest 500

Reports from Ismailia today said that Egyptian police have arrested more than 500 suspected terrorists in the Suez Canal Zone and the Delta area in the past three days, official Egyptian sources revealed. The police drive began on direct instructions from the Ministry of the Interior.

Britain has sent a note to Egypt, strongly condemning the Cairo rioting of January 26, when British subjects were killed "most barbarously and in a most brutal manner," and British property damaged and destroyed.

The note, handed to Egypt yesterday declared that "little or nothing was done by the Egyptian police to prevent these outrages, the perpetrators of which were well organized and led in circumstances which strongly indicated official connivance."

Damage 'Too Great'

The amount of destruction is "too great for the full facts yet to have been established," the note said. "Nevertheless, sufficient is known for it to be clear that these disorders were such as to be without precedent in Egypt in modern times."

The responsibility of the Egyptian Government, the note said, was "rendered even greater by the fact that, until the Egyptian army was summoned to the scene, the authorities made little or no attempt to restrain the rioters and, in some cases, the police even assisted them."

Tunisians Want End Of State of Siege

PARIS, Thursday (AP) — Tunisian leaders have demanded an end to the French state of siege in the North African protectorate, it was learned today, as a condition for new talks to settle the Franco-Tunisian dispute.

The Tunisians, who have been agitating for local self-government, also demanded an end to French police action.

The conditions were contained in a note from the nominal ruler, the Bey of Tunis, to the French Government. It was a reply to a French suggestion that negotiations be reopened. The exchange of notes brought a halt, at least temporarily, to the riots and demonstrations which recently claimed more than a score of lives.

Not Made Public

The Bey's note was not made public, but some information on its contents was released by official spokesmen in the Foreign Ministry as M. Jean de Hautecloque, French Resident General in Tunisia, arrived last night for a series of discussions in the Foreign Ministry on the Tunisian issue. He conferred at length this morning with the Ministry's Middle Eastern experts and the Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman.

The Bey's note, officials said, had probably been drafted by Premier Mohammed Chenik and other members of his Cabinet. It reiterated the Tunisian demands of last October 31 for an all-Tunisian Cabinet. At present half the Cabinet is French, and the French residents have a veto power.

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Queen Arrives In London

LONDON, Thursday. — Britain's new Queen arrived at London airport this evening from East Africa, accompanied by her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, and was met by an official welcoming party of the leading personalities of public life in the country, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill. An announcement shortly after her arrival, the first document to bear the signature "Elizabeth Regina," stated that the funeral of King George VI would take place on Friday, February 15, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The party at the airport included the leaders of the Labour and Liberal parties, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Clement Davis, the Queen's uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, the leaders of the two Houses of Parliament, and nine other members. As the Queen, dressed in black, left the plane, all stood bareheaded to welcome her. Queen Elizabeth greeted them with perfect composure. The Premier had appealed to the public in advance to respect the Queen's grief by staying away.

The Royal couple then motored to their London home, Clarence House. As their limousine rolled to the entrance, the royal standard was broken at top mast. A silent bareheaded crowd awaited the Queen, who waved once without smiling.

While Queen Mother Elizabeth and Princess Margaret were in seclusion at Sandringham, where the King's body is at present (until the traditional lying-in-state at Westminster Hall next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday), the young Queen's grandmother, Queen Mary, came to Clarence House, unnoticed by the crowds outside, to greet her granddaughter.

Premier Churchill broadcast a memorial tribute to the King tonight, referring to the fact that, during the last few months, the Monarch's "life was hanging by a thread." As guns throughout Britain boomed out a tribute to the deceased Sovereign, the young Queen thanked Londoners for their sympathy, in a message sent via the Lord Mayor.

Oath Tomorrow

Queen Elizabeth II will take her oath to uphold the constitution tomorrow morning, at a special meeting of the Privy Council, and will afterwards be publicly proclaimed, to the sound of fanfares in every town throughout Britain. A salute of 62 guns will be fired from the Tower in London and in Windsor the Mayor will present the proclamation in the castle, traditional home of the Royal family.

Medical authorities confirmed today that the King had died of a coronary thrombosis, a result of the operation performed on his lung last September. Most general medical opinion was that he had been suffering from cancer, but his exact ailment has not been officially confirmed.

As the nation went into morning yesterday, theatres and cinemas closed, radio and television went off the air — except for news bulletins — and churches stayed open all night for special prayers. Night life in the Capital came to a standstill. Silent crowds kept a solemn vigil in front of Buckingham Palace.

(AP, Reuter, UP)

Border Commanders Resume Meetings

Meetings of local Israel and Jordan commanders all along the border, in connection with the implementation of an experimental anti-infiltration plan, are to be resumed today, it was officially announced in Jerusalem yesterday. According to the original announcement, made Wednesday, the meetings were to have been resumed yesterday.

The Arab Legion yesterday morning returned Mrs. Luna Skala of the Tel Aviv Hatikvah quarter. On January 31, she strayed across the border near Kalkilya, ITIM reports. Mrs. Skala, on her return at Mandelbaum Gate, said that she had lost her way while visiting a relative at a ma'abara near Kalkilya. She had been interrogated by Arab Legion officers on the economic situation in Israel.

In Tel Aviv, an Army spokesman yesterday announced that four infiltrators had been killed, two wounded and 14 arrested during the past week.

CABINET ECONOMIC DECISIONS SUNDAY

"The Cabinet yesterday discussed the recommendations of the Special Committee on Economic and Financial Matters. Decisions will be taken on Sunday, after which the Government's statement will be made to the Knesset," it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Ehud Avriel, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, left for Paris yesterday to brief Mr. Abba Eban, the Ambassador to the U.S., on the Cabinet discussions on economic problems.

Mr. Eban is to leave for the U.S. today.

The press briefing which usually follows Cabinet meetings did not take place yesterday inasmuch as the Cabinet had not finished its deliberations when it adjourned, it was learned.

(See 'Working Week'—Page 4)

Correct Reactions From Iran, USSR

LONDON, Thursday. — The death of King George VI brought very correct reactions from countries whose relations with the British Commonwealth have recently been disturbed. Premier Mossadegh of Iran, cabling his condolences to Mr. Churchill, expressed the hope that "the new regime, with you help, will see a new era in Anglo-Iranian relations."

The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies behaved, as always in such circumstances, with great formality and according to the strict letter of diplomatic procedure. Mr. Vyshinsky, the Foreign Minister, conveyed his, and President Shvernik's "deep condolences" through the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Alvary Gascoigne.

Messages from East

Similar messages were sent to the Queen by the Hungarian and Polish Heads of State. All Moscow papers printed a London report on the death of the King and the accession of the young Queen.

From Cairo, it was announced that Amr Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador to London who was recently recalled, would be included in a Royal mission to represent King Farouk at the funeral of King George.

It was reported that the Kings of Greece and Sweden would personally attend the funeral and President Truman announced this evening that Mr. Dean Acheson would represent him at the funeral.

(AP, Reuter, UP)

ISRAEL OFFICIALS SIGN REGISTER

Mr. John E. Chadwick, First Secretary of the British Legation in Israel, visited the Foreign Ministry yesterday and officially informed Mr. Joseph Lotan, Acting Chief of Protocol, of the death of the King of England, George VI, and the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne.

Mr. Lotan; Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Reuven Shiloah, Special Adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Michael Comay, Director of the Commonwealth Division of the Ministry, signed their names in the Register. They also paid a visit of condolences to the residence of the British Minister, Sir Francis Evans.

Later they visited the residence of Mr. O. C. W. Fuhrman, the Australian Minister.

Among those who signed the Register were Rav-Seren David Arnon, Aide-de-Camp of President Weizmann, and Mr. Y. Kimche, the President's Private Secretary.

The Mayor of Jerusalem, the Chief Rabbi, and the District Representative was among those who signed the book at the British Consulate-General, in St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Hebron Road, Jerusalem yesterday. The register will remain open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. today (Friday) and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sunday and the following days.

Sharett Remaining In France Several Days

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, whose visit to England has been postponed for a month owing to the death of King George, will remain in Paris for a few days to meet representatives of the Conference on Material Claims against Germany. The meeting was originally scheduled to be held in London.

Oren at Legation In December

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Mordecai Oren, the missing Mapam leader, called at the Israel Legation in Prague towards the end of December, concerning a technical matter, according to information received today by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs here from the Legation. No reason existed for Mr. Oren to return to the Legation after that visit.

Mapam quarters, who last week made light of the report that Mr. Oren had disappeared, now admit that they are deeply concerned, but still say that it is far from certain that he is still in Czechoslovakia.

Settler Electrocuted

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Mr. Haim Milstein, 38, a member of Kibbutz Nizanim, was electrocuted last night when he switched on a table lamp in his room. Mr. Milstein, who leaves a wife and a young child, was buried in the settlement today.

U.N. Withdraws Demand for POW Parity Exchange

MUNSAN, Thursday (UP).— The U.N. held fast today to the principle of voluntary repatriation for war prisoners, but gave up demands for what amounted to a "one for one" exchange of 250,000 captured fighting men and displaced persons.

There was still no official U.N. reaction to the broad Communist proposal for a solution to item five of the armistice agenda by a full-fledged peace conference within 90 days. The Allies were studying the proposal for the second day, and there was no indication when the next full truce delegation meeting would be held.

Colonel Darrow of the U.N. delegation said today that, although nothing definite was accomplished, ground for progress had been prepared.

The Communists tomorrow are expected to give their first reaction to the new 11-point proposals of principles governing the exchange of war prisoners.

Meanwhile, General Kim Il Sung, North Korean Supreme Commander, in a broadcast over Radio Pyongyang tonight said Soviet Russia "and all other democratic nations" are "supporting" them in Korea. He ordered the army "always to stand ready to wage a decisive battle with the enemy," and charged "American imperialists" with using the truce talks as a screen to cover a "new plot to expand their aggression so as to complete the occupation of the whole of Korea."

'Pravda' Says U.S. Prompts Aggression

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP).— "The Kuomintang military provocation in Burma has already begun — its thrust is directed against the Chinese People's Republic," the Pravda said yesterday.

The Communist Party newspaper's foreign editor, Mr. Yakov Victorov, reiterated the charge that the U.S. transported six Kuomintang divisions to Burma, and is now bringing fresh troops from Formosa to Burma and Thailand, in league with England and France, for aggression against China.

Military operations against China's borders have already begun, "Pravda" said, and cited the "New York Times" report of January 29 on the declaration of the Burmese Government that the Burmese army is waging a campaign against large forces of Nationalist Chinese.

The "Pravda" ridiculed Mr. Dean Acheson's recent denial of the presence of Americans in northern Burma. It said that the State Secretary "not only contradicts the facts but his own advisor, the notorious Mr. Dulles, who forecast the intensification of aggressiveness of U.S. policy in South-East Asia, particularly China's southern borders."

Jessup Sees Switch In Soviet Propaganda

PARIS, Thursday (UP).— Ambassador Philip Jessup, U.S. delegate to the U.N. Assembly, cautioned here today that Soviet propaganda is moving away from the peace theme and swinging over to the line that the third world war is here.

Mr. Jessup told newspapermen: "The Soviets are no longer arguing. They are 'peace boys,' but there is a fundamental conflict with the non-Soviet world. The conflict may not be fought by armies in the field of a formal war, but they feel there is a conflict between their system and ours, and they are going to press it through devious methods."

Mr. Jessup said he attached a "great deal of significance" to the recent remark by the Soviet U.N. delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, in the Assembly that the third world war has already started.

Uproar, Riots in Bonn On German Rearmament

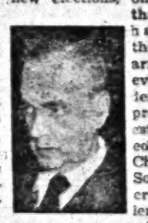
Adenauer's Policy Opposed

BONN, Thursday. — Violent opposition to his rearmament policy faced Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, today both in Parliament and outside. While right and left joined in the Lower House to attack the Administration, German police armed with clubs and firehoses were battering a crowd of some 2,000 demonstrators in the town protesting against his rearmament plans.

A dozen demonstrators were arrested and a number of them and of the police were injured. The crowds were reported to have included busloads of demonstrators from Communist strongholds like Hamburg and Essen. Women and students predominated in the front ranks. The police predicted that fighting would be renewed tomorrow when Parliament was due to continue its foreign affairs debate.

Uproar in House

Violent uproar faced Adenauer in the House itself, where the most stormy session since its inauguration took place. The Social Democratic opposition called for new elections, on the ground that nobody had thought that such rearmament could ever be considered when the present Bundestag was elected. The Deputy Chairman of the Social Democrats, Erich Ollenhauer, pointed out that there was no such desperate hurry for West German defence as had been alleged. Dr. Schumacher, the Party's Chairman has long been the leading opponent of the Government's rearmament policy.



Dr. Schumacher

Adenauer's speech, while defending the Government's rearmament policy, was sharply critical of French policy in the Saar and also stressed that Germany would "not commit young German soldiers to a European army commanded by General Eisenhower, if he were subject to an organization over which Germany had no influence whatever."

Right Wing Gains

The right-wing parties, including even the right-wing parties in the Government Coalition (Free Democrats and German Party), joined in the attack on Adenauer, on the grounds that the Western allies were demanding German contributions in manpower without adequate political returns and that the Government had been weak over such questions as the Saar and membership of NATO.

In the present mood of the House it would appear that a resolution criticising the Government might stand a fair chance of securing a majority.

A report submitted to the French National Assembly last night said that Germany was expected to contribute to the planned European Army by supplying "combat groups" of 13,000 men each. The report contained an account of the project for such an army worked out recently by the Foreign Ministers of the six nations concerned. A purely tentative draft mentioned 12 such combat groups to be supplied by Germany out of a total of 43 in the whole European Army.

(AP, UP, Reuter)

Faure Government Facing Defeat

PARIS, Thursday. — Premier Faure's government was facing defeat in the National Assembly tonight after a group of moderate Conservatives, represented in his coalition, had decided to vote against him.

M. Faure's position is extremely critical, usually reliable parliamentary quarters said. He had asked theoretically for a vote of confidence on a procedural question, and in his speech today he widened the basis of the vote by making a detailed survey of the French economic situation.

When the Assembly adjourned for dinner, it was clear that the Communists, the Gaullist French People Rally and most of the Moderate Conservatives, including those groups represented in the present Government, would vote against M. Faure. Even members of his own Party, the Radicals, were expected to vote against him or abstain.

Final Appeal

M. Faure was expected to make a final appeal to the Assembly before the crucial vote, reminding the Deputies the country could not afford to be cast into another Cabinet crisis on the eve of the London and Lisbon conferences.

Premier Edgar Faure earlier tonight called on France to submit to the most drastic austerity programme she has known since the last war-time restrictions were raised three years ago.

In a major policy address before the National Assembly, the Premier, a recognized financial expert, called for an "open-eyed" economic course to avoid bankruptcy. (Reuter, UP)

World Bank Sending New Group to Iran

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP).—The World Bank will send representatives to Iran on Saturday in the hope of working out a plan for resuming oil production there, it was announced here today.

The group includes two of the Bank's consultants who recently inspected Iran's idle oil facilities and found production could be started again at reasonable cost. The delegation will be headed by the Bank's Vice-President, Mr. Robert Garner.

Tentative Bank proposals include a loan to cover the cost of operations until they can pay for themselves. The mission will work with the Iranian Government in an effort to arrive at definite proposals.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has already indicated interest in the Bank's supervision of the industry, at least until Iran and Britain permanently settle their differences.

Iran has not committed herself, but Premier Mohammed Mossadegh is understood to be eager to listen to the Bank's ideas.

Meanwhile, the State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said today the U.S. "regrets" Iran's action in demanding the closing of three U.S. information and cultural centres.

He said that although the State Department is studying the possibility of making "representations" to Iran, there is no question of retaliatory steps, since the Iranian Government's order was "non-discriminatory," and applied also to British, French and Soviet cultural centres.

B-29 CRASHES IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — A B-29 loaded with bombs crashed and burned on a hillside tonight during a snowstorm, killing all crew members. The U.S. Air Force announced there are no survivors.

NATO Council Delay Likely

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) — Britain today proposed the postponement of the meeting of the NATO Ministerial Council, planned for February 16, until the middle of the following week, according to a usually reliable source.

The proposal was made to the Atlantic Deputies Council here.

The reason is that the funeral of King George will be held next Friday, making it impossible for many British and foreign statesmen to reach Lisbon on time.

The Deputies, after discussion, were understood to be referring the request to their governments, and a decision was expected at their meeting tomorrow.

43 States to Help Backward Areas

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Israel is among the 43 countries who have told the U.N. they are willing to pool a total of nearly $19.5m. to help raise living standards in under-developed countries through technical assistance in 1952.

The announcements were made at a world technical aid conference called by the U.N. here. The U.S. told the conference she would pay $12m. — as last year — but Britain said she would be forced to cut her contribution from $2,128,255 to about $1,276,853 this year.

Cominform countries kept away from the conference.

Of the 81 nations, 65 attended the conference yesterday. Those absent included Portugal and Nepal.

Among contributions announced so far are Ireland $13,994, South Korea, $5,000, Finland $5,000, Turkey $182,000, Switzerland $235,645, China $10,005, Israel $28,000, Ethiopia $20,000, Iran $40,000, Denmark $95,000, France $1,207,500, Greece $22,295, Belgium $270,000, Austria $73,000, Netherlands $400,000, Yugoslavia $50,000, Canada $850,000, Italy $93,000, Egypt $81,859.

Their contributions were the same as last year.

Commonwealth Studies Under-Developed Areas

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The development plans of the industrially under-developed countries of the Commonwealth have been examined here afresh by the Commonwealth Committee on development, investment and long-term borrowing projects, it was learned here today.

Nine Commonwealth countries, including India, Pakistan and Ceylon, are represented on the Committee, which held its sixth session this afternoon.

Civil Service Reports on Efficiency

Four factors responsible for the criticism directed at the efficiency of the Civil Service by the public and press, are outlined in a 75 page report published yesterday by the Civil Service Commissioner.

They are: 1) the justified criticism levelled at officials because of their lack of efficiency and manners in dealing with the public; 2) the use of the civil servants as targets for criticism of the Government's policies; 3) hardships caused by the rationing and control system; 4) lack of understanding of administrative systems.

It must be admitted that the efficiency of several branches has not only not increased, but has actually decreased.

Factors leading to inefficiency were the severe shortage of office space especially in district and local headoffices; the lack of a clear dividing line of authority between branches; the concentration of authority in the hands of Ministers, Director Generals, and high officials, and a lack of readiness on their part to delegate their authority; the transfer of part of the Government to Jerusalem leaving sections in Tel Aviv (causing the public to chase back and forth between the two cities); the promotion of officials not on the basis of their qualifications but on "other considerations."

There were 15,880 civil servants in 1949/1950, 21,768 in 1950/1951, and 29,238 in 1951/52.

These figures include the police force, but not the school teachers; the latter are employed by the local authorities.

Of 198 complaints investigated by the disciplinary tribunal in the period covered by the report, the first nine months of 1951: 49 are still under investigation, 28 officials were handed over to the police for prosecution, 14 were exonerated, five resigned, and 21 were dismissed.

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Social & Personal

Mr. Joseph Sprinzak, Acting President and Knesset Speaker, left Bellinson Hospital in Petah Tikva and entered a convalescent home yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Lourie, Consul General in New York and Deputy Permanent delegate to the U.N., left by K.L.M. for Rome yesterday, en route to South Africa on leave.

Mr. Larry Adler, the harmonica virtuoso, and his wife were the luncheon guests of the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Davis at their Ramat Gan home yesterday.

Mr. Eliezer Peri, Director of Hapoel Holon and Tel Aviv Municipal Councillor, returned by El Al yesterday from New York, where he had attended the 10th anniversary celebrations of the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

Professor Walter Clay Lowdermilk, the soil conservation expert, left yesterday by Cyprus Airways on a short visit abroad.

Alaf Aharon Remez, former Air Force Commander in the Israel Defence Forces, returned from New York by El Al yesterday.

Mr. Mordecai Ardon, Principal of the New Bezalel School, left this week for New York to deliver a series of lectures at the Jewish Theological Seminary which is exhibiting his works.

At the annual meeting of the Chemical Section of the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Arieh Shenkar, the President of the Association, was inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund. Mr. W. Nehab, Haifa, was re-elected Chairman of the Chemical Section.

A short film of last year's Independence Day celebrations, produced by Mr. Vicente Vicas for the Government, was shown to the press at the Public Information Office in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The Minister of Education, Professor Zenston Dinaburg, will speak on "The Structure and Character of Secondary Schools" at the opening session of a two-day symposium of the Association of Secondary Schools in Nathanya on Monday.

District Court Judge S. Kassan, Vice-President of B'nai B'rith in Israel, will speak on "The World Organization of B'nai B'rith" at the Obel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv at 4.15 tomorrow.

Dr. Y. Gil will speak on "The Suez Canal, Israel and World Politics" at the Bet Ha'am, Tel Aviv, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The public is invited.

Tonight's meeting of the Vatal, Newspaper of the Israel Journalists' Association at the Mograbi Cinema at 8 o'clock will be devoted to the "Arab Question in Israel." Speakers will be Mr. M. Assaf, Editor of the Arabic daily "El Yom"; Mr. A. Cohen, of Sha'ar Ha'amakim; and Mr. A. Sharon, of the Hebrew University.

The Graduates Association of the Batavia Hebrew Secondary School will hold a meeting of all graduates at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, February 9, at the school building in Jerusalem.

BIRTH

STRAUSS — To Hedi, wife of Richard Strauss, on Tuesday, February 5, Jerusalem — a daughter, Anath.

MARRIAGE

GOTTESMAN—KATTLER

The marriage took place in Haifa on Wednesday, February 6, 1952, between Zvi Herbert Gottesmann and Claire Kattler.

Moshe Cohen Buried In Jerusalem

Mr. Moshe Cohen, veteran Hebrew and Yiddish journalist, died yesterday at the age of 74 in Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The funeral took place in the afternoon at the Givat Shaul Cemetery.

A life-long Zionist and Hebrew teacher who became a member of the editorial staff of "Ha'olam" — publication of the World Zionist Organization—he had published countless articles on Zionism and other subjects. Of Polish birth, Mr. Cohen had in recent years been active in the Progressive Party.

His death was marked by his colleagues in the Jerusalem Journalists' Association at their meeting yesterday. Mr. B. Coralnik, the Association's chairman, delivered the eulogy at the funeral.

Arabic Telegraphese

A number of Arab-speaking countries have agreed on an abridged alphabet which comprises 83 letters and combinations, instead of the 300 normally used. It is not, however, intended for general use, but to enable teleprinter machines to send telegraphed news and other messages in Arabic script.

(UNESCO)

REFUGEES.—A total of 2,400 East German political refugees will be flown to West Germany every month under a new refugee law, which came into effect in Berlin on Monday. Up to now only 500 refugees could be flown out monthly.

500 Tunisians This Month

About 500 immigrants from Tunisia are expected to arrive here this month, a Jewish Agency spokesman told a press conference in Jerusalem recently. He also announced that the airlift from Iran will be resumed in about a fortnight.

The spokesman reported that 206 Tunisian immigrants had arrived in January, while 3,414 had come last year and 3,726 in 1950. The Jewish Community in Tunis, he said, recently thanked the Agency for the decision to speed up emigration from that country.

It was also announced that the Agency Executive in New York had asked that the meeting of the General Council, scheduled for March 13, be postponed to sometime in May. The General Council's Praesidium will meet to discuss the matter.

The plenary session of the Agency Executive, meanwhile, scheduled for March 6, has been postponed to March 12.

The delegation of United Jewish Appeal representatives from San Francisco now visiting Israel, have met Minister of Finance Eliezer Kaplan and Minister of Agriculture Levi Eshkol.

British Oil Mission For Persian Gulf

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) — The British Government is sending a mission of high officials to tour the rich oil-bearing areas of the Persian Gulf, it announced today.

A Foreign Office spokesman stated that Sir Roger Makins, Under-Secretary in charge of Economic Affairs in the Foreign Office, would lead the mission, which includes representatives from the Treasury and the Bank of England.

The mission's task is to study the problem arising from the increased production of oil in the area, and to prepare a report for the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden. The mission leaves London by air on Tuesday for Baghdad. From there, it will visit the independent sheikdoms of Kuwait, Bahrein, Qatar and Shahjah. It will also visit Riad in Saudi Arabia.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

General Zionists Oppose Socialist Welfare State

"Haboker" (General Zionist) recalls again its criticism of the "welfare state," and calls the new state insurance scheme "utopian." Although the Socialist utopias have changed considerably from Thomas More to the present day London School of Economics, none of them have solid foundations.

"Had the planning of the Socialists been based on gold or some other stable financial system, it might have been acceptable. Its dependence instead on various unsound manipulations renders it unrealistic. Pseudo-Socialist phraseology is available in abundance on cheap paper, as are ideal laws and regulations," the paper concludes.

"Davar" (Histadrut) says that it is the task of the Legal Advisory Council to supervise the studies of law students, their examinations and the admission of new immigrant advocates to the Bar. As a temporary arrangement, Mr. P. Rosen appointed members to the Executive of the Bar Association, and a number of judges and several Government representatives to the Council.

It is apparent, however, that reactionary elements within the Executive are trying to prevent the admission of new advocates whenever possible, and to hinder Government opposition to this plan. Advocates who do not belong to the Herut and the General Zionist parties are excluded from the Association Executive, and it is anomalous, therefore, that such far-reaching responsibilities should rest on a body whose members are of one political orientation.

Following the appointment by the Minister of Justice of only 10 members of the Bar Association Executive to the new Advisory Council and of 16 other well-known advocates and public figures belonging to other parties, Herut and the General Zionists started a violent campaign against Dr. Joseph. "Davar" says that had Dr. Joseph submitted to the demands of the extreme Right, this would have brought ridicule to the tasks entrusted to his office by law.

Manoeuvre of Right

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) reverts to the problem of Israel Arabs. It says that security considerations have never escaped its attention, but many measures taken with regard to Israel Arabs are not motivated by such considerations. Mapam has fought the existing inequality in the status of the Arabs and it brands similar demands now voiced by the Right as a "tactical manoeuvre". Rumours have it that foreign pressure has been instrumental in bringing about the Government's deliberations on the Arab situation. "We should have maintained the splendid tradition of Zionism, which emphasized the necessity for full equality between Jews and Arabs. The Israel Government has waited much too long. It is to be hoped that it will now carry out a real reform without recourse to half-way measures.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that it is to be regretted that a street in Tel Aviv named after one of the champions of active Zionism — Lilienblum — should become the centre of the black market. The operators, who are well organized, obviously benefited from their experiences in Munich and other places in Europe, in their first attempt yesterday to resist the police.

ASKED TO FIGHT BLACK MARKET

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Workers' Committees and trade unions were today asked by the Histadrut Executive's Central Committee to help the authorities to keep controlled materials from reaching the black market. Mr. M. Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, reported on the visit of the Histadrut Anti-Black Market Committee to the Prime Minister a week ago.

The Central Committee approved the names of 108 new members of Histadrut courts of honour.

The use of Hapoel members against the striking seamen in Haifa was approved by a majority vote, over an appeal by the Mapam members. Hapoel groups, it was stated, were always used to crush any anti-Histadrut activity.

Syrian Government To Aid Trade Unions

Col. Fawzi Selo yesterday published a military decree in Damascus announcing his Government's approval for financial aid to Syrian trade unions, "Falastin" reported yesterday.

The amount of the grants will be up to 50 per cent of their approved annual budgets. Preference will be given those trade unions which include the following items in their budgets: workers' emergency funds, campaigns against illiteracy, workers' publications, housing projects and clubs.

GRANT. — The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, announced in London yesterday that the Government had decided to make a grant of £10,000 to the Governors of Fiji to help pay for the damage caused by the recent hurricane.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Salina, Rum., Bricks, Hadar, Is., Gen. Cargo. Rio Gallegos, Arg., Loading Citrus and Export. Catherina Madre, It., Gen. Cargo. Laur. Valley, Br., Flour. Wheat. Makefjell, Nor., Gen. Cargo. Ragnhild, Dan., Gen. Cargo. Louis Shem, U.S., Gen. Cargo. Corsair, Lib., Dura. Haifa, Is., Gen. Cargo. Frères de Liege, Bel., Iron. Birkland, Sw., Electric poles. Kadra, Tur., Immigrants, Gen. Cargo. Tzfonit, Is., Gen. Cargo. Henrietta Szold, Is., Gen. Cargo. Artza, Gavriel, Being Repaired.

SHIPS EXPECTED

7.2 Pirlant, Wood. Thicklitus, Coffee, Wood. Armator, Aydan, Kocaeli, Salt. Lalia, Household Effects, Nordaasland, Will load Cork Septemberi, Household Effects. Ilzic, Wood, Gen. Cargo. Kanon, Soya.

8.2 Aldebaran, Wood.

10.2 C. Smirnoiski, Coal. Pescara, Sugar. Maltese Prince, Gen. Cargo. Arabian Prince, Potatoes, Gen. Cargo.

12.2 Transilvania, Immigrants, Household Effects. Panaghia Katharistina, Dura. Indian Bear, Machines. Wood, Gen. Cargo.

14.2 Aspen, Wheat.

15.2 Pirat, Wood.

At the Cinema

THE second programme of the Tel Aviv Film Society, shown recently to a crowded hall, consisted of a series of poorly-selected documentaries and shorts. The Paul Rotha production, "The World is Rich" was interesting; and although made in 1946, this at times horrifying picture still has a lesson for us today. "1848," a short consisting of pictures of documents concerning the Communard uprising of that date from the archives of the French National Library was something of a curiosity.

The problem of many film societies is to obtain interesting and worthwhile films and judging by this particular programme, the Tel Aviv Film Society is already running into difficulties.

S.W.

Enjoyable Musical

"The Toast of New Orleans" (Eden, Jerusalem) previewed in these columns on January 2 is a highly enjoyable musical, starring Kathryn Grayson, Mario Lauza, David Niven and J. Carrol Naish.

FRANGO.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

8-): Jewish National Fund Jubilee Exhibition "A People and its Land": Artists House.

8-4 (Also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical zoo: Romema. Bus 3A. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.

9-1: (Tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition of Paintings by Max W. Arnold. Also Exhibit of the Month: Drawing by A. Modigliani. Bezalel Museum.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition: Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5 (also tomorrow): Sanhedria Tombs.

11.30-12.30 Film Shows of Israel, Keren Hayesod Head Office.

11-1; 4-6; (tomorrow 11-1): Memorial Exhibition — Anton Jarosy: Touring Club, Talbieh.

TEL AVIV

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of paintings and pastels of Blanka Tauber and sculptures by Kosso Eloul; Also Swiss Posters. Tel Aviv Museum.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

10-1; (tomorrow 11-1; 4-8): Exhibition (paintings and sculptures) by Haifa artists; Municipal Museum (Town Hall).

TOMORROW:

TEL AVIV

6.30 & 9 p.m.: "The Glass Menagerie": Chamber Theatre: Mograbi Hall.

7 & 9.30 p.m.: George Vai presents "Li-La-Lo News" by Lica Grumberg: Jascha Heifes Hall.

7 & 9 p.m.: String Quartets — Beethoven (op.132). Brahms (op.67): Museum.

AIR FORCE PLAY IN CAPITAL

The Israel Air Force basketball team turned out against two teams in Jerusalem over the week-end to gain one win and to lose one game.

Against the Y.M.C.A. team on Friday evening, the airmen won by 45 points to 40, slightly increasing their 27-24 half-time lead.

The following morning they faced a Hapoel side and went down by 58 points to 51, after being 32-28 behind at the interval.

JERUSALEM WEEK END SPORT

FRIDAY EVENING

Basketball (at "Y"): Hebrew Gymnasia v.s. Hapoel Mo'az; Army P.T. School vs. Jerusalem Hapoel

SATURDAY

SOCCER — JERUSALEM LEAGUE

Morning: Y.M.C.A. — Y.M.C.A. vs. Maccabi Bar Kochba

Afternoon: — Hapoel Mishmeret vs. Betar Avshalom

Afternoon: Katamon — Hapoel North Star; Hapoel Amal

Sports Field — Hapoel Ofir vs. Maccabi Pinchas.

New Maccabi Women's Shotput "High"

Olga Wittenberg, of Ramat Gan Maccabi, improved on her own record, in the women's shotput event during a Maccabi tournament at the Tel Aviv Stadium last Saturday to set a new "high." She put the shot 11.14 metres to exceed her own record, set in 1950, of 10.95 m. She also captured the women's discus throw with a distance of 34.06m.

HANDBALL

Haifa Maccabi won a home game at handball on Saturday by defeating Tel Aviv Amal by 16-7.

Soviet Olympic Team To Live on Ship

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP).—It is authoritatively learned that Soviet athletes going to the Helsinki Olympics will live aboard a special Soviet ship anchored in Helsinki harbour during the games.

Soviet sports circles described as "calumny" foreign reports to the effect that Soviet athletes are planning to stay in Leningrad during the Olympics, and would be flown daily to Helsinki.

Teenagers Basketball

A meeting for children teams of up to the age of 16 for the Jerusalem District, within the framework of the Hapoel National Basketball Championships was held over the week-end. As a result of the games, Moaz and Dror will meet in the finals to decide which will move on to the Southern area elimination tournament.

The whole tournament is run on a countrywide basis with district winners moving on to area elimination competitions, and those winners again moving up to North and South contests and the successful sides in turn to quarter, semi-and the finals themselves.

The results among the young teams were: Moaz beat Arasin, 110 to 25 (halftime 40-15); and Aravа, 54-29 (20-11). Dror beat Aravа, 54-24 (20-16); and Arasin, 80-29 (32-20). Aravа beat Arasin, 39-22 (10-10).

M.P.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.42 p.m. today and ends at 5.56 p.m. tomorrow

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.15 p.m.; tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 & 4.30 p.m., Arvit 5.50 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.00 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Sermon: Dr. Philipp.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregations: Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible study: 10 a.m. Hebrew service and Lecture: 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road). Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (47 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a.m. and 8.15 a.m.; Minha: 12.30 & 5.10 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m., Minha, 5.10 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Pevsner House) Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican-Episcopalian (next to Hadassah A): H.C. 7.30 a.m. E.S. 6.30 p.m. H.C. 7.30 p.m. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6 p.m. Rev. Scott-Morrison.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French; 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel); Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German. 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11. p.m.: Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Musrara Road, corner King George: Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday 6 Friday, 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.: (Rev. L.T. Pearson).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.00 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church in the former German Colony of 19 Eilat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m.; M.S., 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B. 2773.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 4; E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. W.B. Miller.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S., 10 a.m.; Rev. E.T. Allen (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1305), Rev. Peter Faye Hansen: Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m.; E.S. 6.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 6.30 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday 3 p.m.: Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr B.D.

STOCK MARKET

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4% 46/58	93½	—
4½% 52/66 reg.	90½	—
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4% Debs. 50/59	90	—b)
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P.E.D.C.		
4% Pref. Sh.	120	+2
Ord. Sh.	240	—a)
5% Debs.	150	—
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Rassco		
4% Debs. 56/63 reg.	80	—
6% Pref. Ord. Sh.	118	+1
Pevsner		
6% Pref. Sh.	—	—
"A" Ord. Sh.	—	—
Pal. Elec.		
Ord. Sh. (Israel)	99/6	+/3
Mekoroth Pref. Sh.	69½	—
Ata 4% C Pr. Sh.	136	+1
Ord. Sh. "B" Sh.	197½	+1
Lodzia 4½% pr. Sh.	70½	—
Pal. Centr. Tr.	78½	—
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	78	+½
Ser. 2	78	+½
Ser. 3	78	—c)

Note: a) purchasing price
b) selling price
c) ex drawing

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday at 6.45 & 8.45:

ARNON: Annie Get Your Gun. Also today at 2.30 p.m.

EDEN: The Toast of New Orleans. Today at 2.45 p.m.: The Citadel.

EDISON: Mad Wednesday. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Outpost in Morocco.

ORION: Fighting Man of the Plains. Today at 2.45 p.m.: Three Secrets.

SEMADAR: The Young Guard (5.30 & 8.30).

STUDIO: Faust. (La Beaute du Diable). Today at 2.30 p.m.: Pinocchio.

Y.M.C.A.: Words and Music (6.30 p.m.) Also today at 3 p.m.

ZION: Samson and Delilah. Also today at 2.30 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Jampolsky, Jaffa, corner King George, 3017. Deutsch, Mea Shearim, 4363. Tomorrow: Gra, 27 King George, 2043. Oplatka, Mahane Yehuda, 9021.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3526. Hygea, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 2366. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 2650. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 66543. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67367. Al Kamel (Jaffa), 66. Rehov 4. Tomorrow: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Bitu, 21 Bitu, 4063. Emanuel, 63 Ben Yehuda, 2183. Grossberg, 174 Dizengoff, 2386. Elisha, 25 Florentin, 5407. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Trufa (Jaffa) Givat Aliya, 80321. Tomorrow night: Blumenfeld, 306 Dizengoff, 2049. Molchidesky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570. Ze'ev, 62 Sheinkin, 3462. Mickliss, 112 Allenby, 3253. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Trufa (Jaffa) Givat Aliya, 80321. Tomorrow night: Blumenfeld, 306 Dizengoff, 2049. Molchidesky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570. Ze'ev, 62 Sheinkin, 3462. Mickliss, 112 Allenby, 3253. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Trufa (Jaffa) Givat Aliya, 80321. Ramat Yitzhak: Akivason, Rehov Yerushalayim. Nahlat Yitzhak: Fisherman, opp. Bedolah factory. Ramat Gan: tomorrow, Herzl, 54 Herzl. Givatayim: tomorrow, Brist, 7 Sverin.

HAIFA: Wadi Nisnas, 28 Khorl, 4197. Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041. Tomorrow: New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725. Hadar, 21 Prophets, 3944. Kiryat Bialik: today and tomorrow, Bialik, 7230. Mt. Carmel: tomorrow, Abuza, 4 Rehov Horev, 6964.

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TEL AVIV — Habimah — Tuesday, Feb. 12 — 8.30 p.m.
NATHANYA — Sharon — Thursday, Feb. 14 — 8.30 p.m.
HAIFA — Arzion — Thursday, Feb. 21 — 9 p.m.
'Fledermaus'
(THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
Performances
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
D. Halpern, I. Edel, A. Mansfeld, L. Rubah, G. Bach, Z. Cohen, D. Smith, Dan-Tzafir, A. Gazovski, H. Serin.
Conductor: G. SINGER
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Casa'm	56	9	17	16
Nathanya	65	11	22	21
Tel Aviv Port	72	10	20	20
Lydda Airport	59	8	24	22
Jerusalem	63	11	19	19

Forecast: Continuing fair with freshening winds later in day. Outlook for Saturday: Hamsin conditions may come to an end later in day with chance of rain in North.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

1,000 tons of sugar are due in Haifa on Sunday. The second shipment of grant-in-aid food, 8,500 tons of wheat, is due next Thursday.

• • •

Licenses to grow ground nuts will be issued only to farmers who guarantee that their total crop will be sold to oil manufacturing concerns, it has been announced.

• • •

During 1951, the Arkia airline operated 665 flights between Lydda and Eilath, a total of 1,077 hours.

• • •

A sum of IL.29 was stolen from the Argentine Legation at 68 Rehov Hayarkon in Tel Aviv yesterday.

• • •

A canvas hut, housing two new immigrant families in the Kfar Ono ma'abara, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. All the household effects and property of the families were destroyed.

• • •

Some 150 Tel Aviv milkmen demonstrated before the Food Controller's office at Citrus House in Tel Aviv yesterday, in protest against the recent reduction in the quantity of milk available for sale. A delegation was received by the Food Controller, who promised to investigate the complaint.

• • •

Fines ranging from IL.5 to IL.50 were imposed yesterday by Magistrate Avinoam Eden in Jerusalem on seven young women who pleaded guilty of shirking military service. The girls claimed exemption on religious grounds but had failed to submit the required affidavits.

Mountain Sheep Grace Zoo

The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo yesterday welcomed three of Israel's newest immigrants — handsome mountain sheep (Mouflons), a gift of the London Zoo.

They arrived in special crates on a K.L.M. plane and remained in quarantine at Lydda. As soon as they hopped out of their crates, they sniffed about for grass and appeared to be completely unconcerned at arriving in their new homeland.

Zoo officials also stated that the Red deer that escaped a fortnight ago has been seen in the hills outside the capital. The officials have appealed to hunters not to shoot the very beautiful animal, since it is believed she may be making her way back to the Zoo in answer to the male's mating call.

RECONSTRUCTION BANK CLOSED DOWN

The newly established Reconstruction Bank, financed partly by the Jordan Government and by the UNWRA, has been closed down by the Jordan Government. This followed information that the bank had granted large loans to non-refugees contrary to its instructions to grant 80 per cent of its loans to refugees only. "Falastin," the Old City daily, reports.

Work to Start On Gov't Seat

POST Reporter

Work is about to begin on the construction of temporary Government office buildings in the new Hakirya area, it was learned yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Shlomo Arazi, head of the Hakirya Bureau in the Office of the Prime Minister, told *The Post* that the first buildings will be occupied by the Bureau of Statistical and Economic Research and the Custodian of Abandoned Property.

Most of the coastruction materials will be locally-produced with cement blocks being used for all of the structural framework. Work is scheduled to be completed by next winter.

The first permanent structure, now under construction, is going up slowly because of the shortage of money, materials and skilled workers, Mr. Arazi said. It is now scheduled for completion in about two years' time and will be occupied by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Work is also progressing on a projected wooded area, a park, which will be planted among the offices of the President and the Prime Minister, as well as the Knesset buildings. A large lily pond which will be located in the garden will also be laid out.

About 250 workers are now employed, but this number is expected to jump to 450 within a short time. A large dining hall is therefore being built to provide the workers with a hot meal at the spot.

'PUBLIC MENACE' IMPRISONED

Adam Cohen, 32, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday on six counts of violence against the proprietress and patrons of the Semadar Cafe, and for intimidation and assault of policemen on duty. In passing sentence, Judge Eisenberg referred to the accused as a "menace to public security."

Cohen described the charges as "fake" and said they had been invented in order to "get rid of him."

Another man, Ya'acov Waaknin, charged with having allegedly committed the same offence, asked for a separate trial. This request was granted. (ITIM).

ROADSIDE DEATH

HAIFA, Thursday (ITIM).—Yehuda Gafni, 42, of Eilon, in upper Galilee, was fatally injured when knocked down by a lorry on the Rosh Hanikra-Eilon road today. Gafni, who had been standing on the roadside, died shortly after the accident. The driver was detained and released on bail.

Avraham Zion, 7, received a leg fracture when an Army car struck him in Rehov Shfar Am, near the Nahlat Ahim School, in Jerusalem yesterday.

40,000 MORE CITRUS CASES TO RUSSIA

HAIFA, Thursday. — The ss. Hadar is due to sail for Odessa with 40,000 cases of citrus next week. This will be the second shipment of fruit to Russia this season, bringing the total to 100,000 cases. The agreement with the USSR provides for export of up to 130,000 cases.

The Rio Galegos is due to sail to Argentina with 15,000 cases of citrus tomorrow.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV — Frozen Meat: 100 grams. Gimel 3, visitors, 35, sick persons, 500 grams. Het Aleph 2, Het Bet and Het Gimel 6. Tomatoes: 500 grams, sick persons.

JERUSALEM — Persons who have not taken up their meat ration on Gimel 23 may get 3 eggs at any Tnuva, Tenee or El Al branch. Frozen Mackerel: 200 grams. Tet 31, visitors, 47.

Beaten Up Over A Chicken

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). —A man who claimed as his own a slaughtered chicken found by Food Control inspectors in a suitcase aboard a Tel Aviv-bound Drom Yehuda bus today was later seriously injured when beaten up by a woman who claimed to be the rightful owner.

The bus was stopped at the southern approaches to Tel Aviv and searched by two inspectors. When they opened a suitcase and found the chicken inside, nobody at first claimed it, but later a passenger said that it was his. He explained that he was carrying it home from his sister's farm and was allowed to keep it.

After the search, the bus continued to Tel Aviv, where the man got off with the suitcase. He was immediately followed by a woman who shouted that the case and the chicken were hers, and she hit the man over the head with her umbrella.

The pair, together with the suitcase and the chicken, were taken to the police for investigation.

Magistrate A. S. Seligson acquitted Shlomo Montag, of Bet Dagan of the charge of smuggling slaughtered chickens aboard a Tel Aviv-bound bus because of lack of evidence against him, and not as reported in The Post on February 3.

The Magistrate did not state that Montag had been made a scapegoat for Ministry of Commerce inspectors, as reported by ITIM and published in this paper.

'BLACK' ABATTOIR

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The carcases of two cows and a calf were found in an abandoned building serving as a slaughterhouse on the Salame road here today. Six men who, at the time of the discovery, were seen running away from the house, were caught and arrested. Two of them are residents of the Hatikva quarter, three are from Yad Eliahu and one from the Jalameh *ma'bara*. Three men allegedly found in possession of slaughtering tools, were arrested late last night in Jaffa.

LINEN SMUGGLED

BEERSHEBA, Thursday.— Six Jews, residents of the *ma'bara* here, and two Beduin from the neighbourhood were caught on the Hebron Road near here today, while allegedly smuggling six bales of white linen and two sacks of onions to Beersheba.

The group was riding bicycles when caught by a police patrol. Two other Jews escaped, but their cycles were found and confiscated. The Hebron area is known to be one of the main sources for smuggled onions.

Health Ministry To Care for Immigrants

The Health Ministry was charged with the responsibility for the medical care of prospective immigrants abroad, as well as of recently arrived immigrants, at yesterday's meeting in Jerusalem of the Government-Jewish Agency Coordination Board. Prime Minister Ben Gurion presided.

After having sketched recent immigration developments, Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, head of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department, was commissioned to prepare a programme for increased immigration of youth, workers and trained personnel.

The *ma'bara* situation was discussed; and appointment of a committee to examine *ma'bara* administration and possibilities for improving the overall picture was approved. The committee will consist of representatives of the Labour, Health, Interior and Welfare Ministers and the Agency's Absorption Department.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Levi Eshkol, was instructed to bring to the next meeting a plan for the settlement of new immigrants.

The committee discussed the absorption budget and fixed principles for payment of new immigrants' passage.

90% DROP IN RABIES

A more than 90 per cent drop in the incidence of rabies in this country since the start of an intensive campaign by the Government in October 1950 was reported recently by the U.N. Information Centre at Geneva.

Carried out with the assistance of the World Health Organization, the campaign reduced the annual number of cases of rabies in animals from 100 to 10 during the past 15 months.

EXCLUSIVE 'CLUB'

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Israel's most exclusive "Club" will hold its founder meeting here on Monday. The club members are the first 250 families to take up residence as civilians here after the town's capture. Membership is restricted to persons who moved here between October 1948 and October 1949.

NEW LABOUR EXCHANGE HEAD NOMINATED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. M. Gerzberg, former Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture under Mr. Pinhas Lavon, was today proposed by the Histadrut Executive Central Committee for the post of Secretary General of the Union of Labour Exchanges, in place of Mr. Moshe Bitan, who has resigned the post.

Tel Aviv Water Rates Up

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—An increase of up to 100 pruta in all the existing water rates and rise of 50 pruta a square metre in the rate of installing water pipes, was adopted by the Municipal Council here tonight.

The present water rate of 150 pruta, and the 250 pruta rate a room in a flat without hot water installations, will be increased by 50 pruta. The 250 pruta rate a room with hot water and the 400 pruta rate a room in business premises will be increased by 100 pruta.

At the beginning of the Council's meeting, a crowd of about 50 men, women and children, victims of the recent floods in the Hatikva and Ezra quarters here, demonstrated outside the Council chamber. Police were summoned to control the crowd, and three representatives were received by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Haim Levanon.

Speaking in the name of about 76 families now housed in the public kitchen in Bet Shaltiel and in the Yesud Hama'ale elementary school here, they said that the families lived in unhygienic and over-crowded conditions and demanded immediate housing. Mr. Levanon, speaking as chairman of the municipal Flood Victims Relief Committee promised to settle the matter within a week. The demonstrators left quietly after a two hour wait in front of the building.

During the Council meeting, the second Deputy Mayor, Dr. Moshe Cohen, asked the Municipality to reconsider its distribution of sick ration cards, in view of the recent press allegations that the Municipality held stocks of foodstuffs which it did not distribute. This, he said, was nonsense, as the Municipality only distributed the cards.

Gov't Policy Affects Black Market Fight

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—"The success of the anti-black market campaign depends very much on the Government's economic policy and its resources," Mr. Zvi Leiman, head of the Ministry of Commerce's Control Department told the press here yesterday.

During the last two years, the black market has grown, with a marked increase at present. This was due to the great increase in the number of food parcels from abroad, two thirds of which find their way to the black market. The "scrip" gifts caused a "flight of currency abroad and the falling of the local pound on the free market," he added.

The Control Department head said that new immigrants who are allowed to bring IL.400 worth of goods into the country duty free, also helped the growth of the black market, since a large proportion of these goods are being illegally marketed by "firms established for this very purpose."

Reviewing the activities of his Department in the last two months, Mr. Leiman said that IL.236,850 worth of illegally marketed goods had been seized.

These goods included every conceivable rationed food items of clothing and industry materials, such as 23 tons of chocolate, 26 tons of ground nuts, 41 tons of olives, 34,000 eggs, IL.29,000 worth of textiles and 1,500 square metres of glass. Mr. Leiman said his Department now had 850 employees.

UNFOUNDED REPORT

Reports that representatives of the German Lutheran Church would visit Israel in February to study the possibility of resuming church activities are unfounded, it was announced in Jerusalem yesterday.

Plot to Kidnap Eva Peron Foiled

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuter). — Argentine police have arrested more than 100 people in moves which have foiled a plot to kidnap Mrs. Eva Peron, 29-year-old wife and political right hand of President Juan Peron and to occupy Government offices in Buenos Aires, usually reliable sources said here today.

The arrests were said to have been made in the last three days. No official information was available but the Federal Judge in charge of the case Mrs. Miguel Rivas Arguello, is expected to issue a statement within the next 24 hours.

Usually reliable sources named a score of army and navy officers said to be involved in the plot, including former Chief of the General Staff Lt.-Colonel Francisco Suarez.

The opposition Radical Party has issued a communique stating that "prominent party executives, district committee presidents and members, including the President of the Buenos Aires city committee, Lt.-Colonel Gregorio Pomar, have been arrested."

Sources stated "zero hour" for the plot was February 3 during celebrations of the centenary of Argentia's battle of Liberation against tyranny.

BANKRUPTCY ORDER

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM) — An application for a bankruptcy order against a Tel Aviv building contractor who had failed to pay his income tax was lodged wth the District Court here by the Tel Aviv District Attorney today.

The contractor, Yitzhak Friedman, had failed to make an income tax return for 1950-51 and had therefore been assessed at IL.36,000. During November and December 1951, Friedman made all his property over in his wife's name and left the country for U.S. Mrs. Friedman sold the property shortly after, and also left for the U.S., leaving her daughter in Israel.

The court appointed the Public Receiver to administer the property temporarily, and will hear the application for the bankruptcy order on February 22.

Election Officers Still in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). —The three members of the Kfar Menahem polling station during the Second Knesset elections are to be charged in the Magistrate's Court here later this month with falsifying the register and the official voting statement submitted after the poll closed.

According to the charge sheet, Haim Blecher, 40; a farmer of Kfar Menahem, Shlomo Ramraz, 40, a farmer of Hulda; and Zvi Botnik, 37, also a farmer of Hulda, on election day, July 30, 1951, crossed out the names of six voters from the list as having cast their ballots, although they had not done so and were not at Kfar Menahem on polling day.

Blecher and Ramraz are also charged with incorrectly filling out the voting declaration at the close of the polls, by stating that 204 persons had voted, whereas only 238 had done so.

Electric Current For Holy Mecca

Mecca, birthplace of Mohammed the Prophet, will be lighted by electric current for the first time in its history within six months.

Britain has supplied the equipment, which includes three power stations. Wiring is mostly underground, up to a distance of 28 miles.

Work inside the holy town is being done by Moslem engineers only, headed by a Pakistani expert. At first the power available will total 4,000 kilowatts, later to be raised to 10,000 kw.

Tel Aviv Stevedore Blamed in Report

The reduced turnover of the Tel Aviv and Jaffa ports is the result of the "indifference of stevedores and their arbitrary selection" of what is to be unloaded from ships in port—a circumstance which prevents full exploitation of the ports' potential. This is the view expressed in the report handed to the Minister of Communications last week by the special investigation committee appointed by him last November, it was learned yesterday in Jerusalem.

By their refusal to unload certain shipments or by unduly postponing the unloading, the report is understood to emphasize, captains often prefer to sail on to Haifa Port in search of a berth of unloading within 48 hours.

Decreased efficiency of the stevedores and their unwillingness to work overtime—attributed by the workers to insufficient nutrition and high income taxes—were factors cited by the committee as cutting port turnover. Refusal to work overtime at the very time that they oppose the port management's pressing other workers into service on equal terms was condemned as "without justification."

Whereas the report finds no foundation to charges that customs formalities hinder unloading, it blames the Communications Ministry for "failure to use its authority to improve port efficiency."

HISTADRUT DISCUSSES POST-STRIKE PROBLEMS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut Executive's Central Committee today met with the Organizing Committee of the Seamen's Union and Shoham company representatives to discuss current problems, which have developed since the seamen's strike. It is understood that the discussion was prompted by the claim of the leaders of the former strikers, that some of the arrangements, agreed to when the strike was ended, have not been implemented by the Organizing Committee.

Mr. Z. Shind, former General Manager of Shoham and now Director General of the Ministry of Defence, and Mr. S. Avigur, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, were among those who addressed the meeting. Mr. Z. Wydra reported on working conditions on Shoham ships.

New Findings For Heart Treatment

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday. —Three members of the staff of Mount Sinai Hospital have presented findings which may lead to one of the most significant discoveries of the year in the fight against heart disease.

The three, Dr. Meyer Friedman, Dr. Ray Rosenman and Dr. Sanford Byers, all members of the Mount Sinai Harold Brunn Institute for cardiovascular research, presented their findings before the Western Society for Clinical Research.

As a result of the findings, effective treatment of arteriosclerosis, and possibly its prevention, may be found to lie in the discovery of some method of taking the punch out of cholic acid or of flushing it out of the system. An investigation of the possibilities is already under way.

Severe Action Taken Against Greek Strikers

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuter). —The Greek Government is to dismiss tomorrow all school teachers and all post office workers who took part in yesterday's strike of Greece's 65,000 civil servants for higher pay.

Early reports say the post office men came out 100 per cent. It was estimated that an average of 65 pA cent throughout the whole civil service joined the strike.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to replace all strikers by retired employees. The Government has ordered the army to call up the 300 customs officers who joined the stoppage.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nicholas Plastiras, stated last night, "I will try to satisfy some claims of those who did not obey the strike orders. Others will be punished in accordance with the law."

Czechoslovak Consul Still in Jerusalem

The presence in Jerusalem of the former Czechoslovak Consul Frantisek J. Necas, was yesterday established, though all attempts to find his exact whereabouts and plans led up a blind alley of rumour and speculation.

Mr. Necas, who last Friday formally took his leave of Dr. Avraham Biran, Jerusalem District Representative, called on him again on Wednesday to say that he had delayed his departure.

An official announcement from the Czechoslovak Consulate-General was transmitted yesterday to Dr. Biran, notifying him that Vice-Consul Joseph Panec had been appointed Director of the Consulate-General by the Czechoslovak Government.

Mr. Panec is expected to receive his exequatur shortly.

Cables in Brief

PRISON. — Karl Fahnhaard, leader of the almost defunct nationalist Fatherland Union was yesterday sentenced to three months in jail for inventing a "bomb plot" against the Socialist Minister of the Interior, Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner.

AGREEMENT. — Yugoslavia yesterday signed a supplementary technical assistance agreement with the U.N., under which she will receive experts to help her develop her hydro-electric, coal and natural gas resources.

APPROVED. — The Italian Chamber of Deputies last night approved the admission of Greece and Turkey into the Atlantic Pact, after lengthy discussion, by a vote of 276-134.

ARRIVAL.—General Sir Gerald Templer, Malaya's new High Commissioner, landed in Singapore yesterday on his way to Kuala Lumpur, where he will take over full direction of the campaign against the Communists.

AWARD. — Lieutenant-Colonel Kyriakos Spithopoulos, Commander of the Greek expeditionary force in Korea, has been awarded the Silver Star, third-highest U.S. military decoration, for gallantry in action.

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Elegant European bed-room suite
Luxurious dining room & hot sitting room - futuristura. Double couch & odd pieces.
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First prize: Contract with the Hollywood film company "Universal International." Weekly salary: 250 dollars. Guarantee for 6 months work, with prospect of seven years work at higher salary.

Enter for the BEAUTY QUEEN competition as a candidate for "MISS UNIVERSE"
Send your photograph.
Details in this week's "LA'ISHA"

Personal Notices

Dr. RUTH and Dr. ERNST KAFKA
19 Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.
are happy to announce the birth of their daughter
Irith

Seev and Chanah Sardi (nee Lorenz)
Leonie Koerber
Dr. Max and Marie Lorenz, Haifa
are happy to announce the
BIRTH of a daughter and grand-daughter
Givatayim, January 31, 1952.

We are deeply grieved to announce the sudden death of our dear friend, teacher and writer
RAPHAEL ARONSTEIN
The funeral took place yesterday, February 7, 1952, at the New Cemetery, Haifa.
Management, Teachers and Pupils of the
KIRYAT MOTZKIN SCHOOL

OSE ASSOCIATION IN ISRAEL
is deeply grieved to announce the death of
Dr. BORIS TSHLENOFF
Devoted founder and Honorary President of the World OSE Association, who passed away in Geneva on February 3, 1952.

"Navit"
Farewell Recitals
PNINA SALZMANN
in Jerusalem.
Thursday, Feb. 14, at 4 p.m.
YOUTH CONCERT
Hall of Rehavia Gymnasium
Saturday, Feb. 16 at 9 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. Hall.
Tickets at:
Bookshop next to Armon Cinema, Tel. 4450. Jerusalem.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. Feb. 9
ORAH Tel. 4917
Third week
THE DAUGHTER OF ROSY O'GRADY
Technicolor
June Haver — Gordon MacRae
AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4915
Second week
"TERESA"
Pier Angeli — John Ericson
ORION Tel. 4939
ALI BABA and the FORTY THIEVES
John Hall — Maria Montez
ARMON Tel. 4948
Israel Premiere
THE MUDLARK
Irene Dunn — Alec Guiness
EN DOR Tel. 3421
MAN EATER OF KUMAON
Sabu Wendell — Corey Joanne Page
MORIAH
L. JANE DOE
Ruth Hussey — John Carroll

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Dance Recital — Irene Getry
the famous dancer
New programme. Tickets at Cahana's Theatrical Office.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
ALLENBY 2nd week
BATTLE OF POWDER RIVER
in Technicolor
EDEN 2nd week
Great singers and comedians of Radio, Cinema and Television in U.S.A. — in the funny musical
Catskill Honeymoon
Sat. at 5.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
ESSTHER 4th week
Filmed entirely in the wilds of Africa
KING SOLOMON'S MINES
M.G.M.'s mighty romantic adventure in technicolor.
MIGDALOR 3rd week
Famous French Film
LE DIABLE AU CORPS
with Micheline PRESLE
Gerard PHILIPE
MOGRABI 4th week
BETTY GRABLE
DAN DAILEY
Call Me Mister
Colour by Technicolor
OPHIR 4th week
CLARK GABLE, VIVIAN LEIGH in M.G.M.'s technicolor
GONE WITH THE WIND
Saturday at 7 p.m. only
Daily at 3 and 7.15 p.m.
ORION 2nd week
Sat. at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Jack Carson — Doris Day
in a musical comedy
It's a Great Feeling
Colour by Technicolor
Daily at 3, 5, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Today at 3 p.m. and on Sunday at 11 a.m.:
"It's a Great Feeling."
SHDEROT
IDA LUPINO, DANE CLARK in a deep shocking Adventure Drama
DEEP VALLEY
Sat. at 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
TAMAR 3rd week
STANLEY KRAMER'S
THE MEN
MARLON BRANDO, THERESA WRIGHT
Non-stop daily 9.45-17.00
Today only
"MR. EMANUEL."

Jerusalem Cinemas
Starting Saturday, February 9
Saturdays: 6.15 & 8.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

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Betty Hutton — Howard Keel
Annie Get Your Gun
Also today at 2.30 p.m.

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It's the champagne of musicals from M.G.M.
Songs from "Mignon," "Don Giovanni," "Carmen," "Traviata," "Madame Butterfly," etc.
Kathryn Grayson — Mario Lanza — David Niven
in
THE TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS
Also Sun. morn. matinee at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 2.45 p.m.
THE CITADEL

★ EDISON Tel. 4056 ★
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The King of Laughter and Merriment
HAROLD LLOYD
in the funniest picture in years
MAD WEDNESDAY
In the programme:
International Boxing Match for Middleweight Championship.
Randy Turpin vs. Sugar Ray Robinson
Today at 2.30 p.m.:
OUTPOST in MOROCCO

★ ORION Tel. 2914 ★
20th Century Fox's entirely new adventure story!
Randolf Scott
Fighting Man Of The Plains
in technicolor
starring: Bill Williams — Jane Nigh — Victor Jory
An exciting experience!
Today at 2.45 p.m.
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(Molladaya Guardia)
Music by Shostakovitch
Owing to length of film, performances will start promptly at the given time.

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FAUST
(Le Beaux du Diable)
with Michel Simon — Gerard Philipe
French soundtrack—English sub-titles also Hebrew translation
Today at 2.30 p.m.
POSSESSED
Joan Crawford

★ Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem ★
opp. King David Hotel
Today at 3 p.m. Sat. at 6.30 p.m.
Life and music of
Dick Rogers & Larry Hart
14 greatest stars — 22 songs — 5 Broadway Stage shows
Technicolor
WORDS AND MUSIC
June Allyson — Perry Como
Judy Garland — Gene Kelly

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Third Week
Paramount proudly presents
Cecil B. De Mille's masterpiece
SAMSON AND DELILAH
with Hedy Lamarr — Victor Mature
George Sanders
Colour by technicolor
Also today at 2.30 p.m.

★ TEL OR Tel. 5858 ★
Alexis Smith — Paul Henreid — Eleanor Parker
in a great human impressive drama from the novel by Somerset Maugham
OF HUMAN BONDAGE
Today at 2.45 p.m. LUST FOR GOLD

Paramount Pictures
THE BIGGEST BOX OFFICE RECORD BREAKER
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"SAMSON & DELILAH"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Continuing for a third week at the ZION CINEMA JERUSALEM

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POST

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Friday, February 8, 1952
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GREECE AND ISRAEL

THE reports published this week that the government of Greece has decided on a new and more favourable policy towards Israel has been expected in this country for some time and is most welcome. Alongside Turkey, Greece is Israel's closest neighbour in the Mediterranean basin.

Relations with Turkey have been friendly for more than two years now. Throughout this time Greece remained aloof, believing that her interests in the Arab states, notably the problem of the 150,000-strong Greek community in Egypt, would be best served if she refrained from recognizing Israel *de jure*, and from establishing normal and friendly relations with her. It is good that Athens has now realized that, in the face of political realities and the interplay of practical interests in this part of the world, her earlier position had become untenable. It has become clear that the future of the Greek community in Egypt depends not on Greece's attitude towards Israel, but upon the general problem of the status and security of all foreign communities in Egypt. On the other hand there are material and positive Greek interests to be pursued in, and together with Israel. The absence of friendly and diplomatic relations has hampered the possibilities of cooperation for too long.

In the economic field there are questions of trade, civil aviation, and tourism in which the two states may now cooperate to their common advantage. There is a great deal of mutual interest in historical research, literature and archaeology. In the political sphere, it may be recalled that Greece is now a member of the Security Council.

There is no doubt that the people of Israel welcome the chance of cooperation with a neighbouring country whose people are the bearers of a great and ancient culture, and who have a long tradition of active friendship and sympathy for the Jewish people and for Zionism.

Positively No Deception

WHEN, in the kaleidoscope of the historic mind, the changing human appearance through the ages is seen, in nothing is the alteration of fashion more astonishing than in the face. In fact, "The Changing Face of —" is a favourite beginning for a professorial treatise on any subject from the Politics of Central Europe to the mating habits of the boll-weevil. And the main instrument of change on the human face is the encouragement or restriction of hair-growth. A visitor from another planet, surveying faces in an earthly portrait gallery, might well wonder how it was that one era produced women whose hair did not grow more than four inches forward from the crown, and another, hirsute sirens who could hardly shine their eyes out of seaweed-like masses of curls and fringes; while the male, bald-chinned and periwigged in one century, could glare forth on the next from above an inverted halo of hair affixed to the ears, and from beneath a shining nudity which stretched all the way above the eyes.

This consideration of human hair springs from contemplation of the Changing Face of Israel, which apparently favours, more than it used to, hairy adornment of the lower part of the male face. We are lucky not to be ruled by that Europeanizing barbarian Peter the Great, who imposed a tax on beards. We are free to demonstrate our virility in this harmless way, and can clear ourselves of the usual charges laid against the bearded. We are certainly not in disguise, for nobody pursues us, and our diet is too meagre for us to use our beards as any strainer which might deny our intestinal tracts substantial nutriment.

THE WORKING WEEK

Prices Leapfrog Wage Increases

By S. ELIAHU

THERE is an old joke about the "shadhan" who, having at last persuaded Mr. Cohen to let his daughter marry the Prince of Wales, exclaimed happily: "Well thank goodness, the first half of the bargain is settled!"

While it was clear that the "shadhan" last week was the Minister of Interior, Mr. M. Shapiro, and the marriage he was trying to arrange was the participation of the General Zionists in the Government coalition, there were many who did not quite know who was playing the part of Mr. Cohen's daughter: the General Zionists or Mapai.

Anyway, Mr. Shapiro was reported to have had a number of informal talks with Mr. Bernstein and Mr. Rokach both in the lobby of the Knesset and outside. It is understood that while the General Zionists expressed their willingness in principle to join the government, they pointed out that during the last coalition talks—which failed—they also had a similar agreement in principle, and they therefore want to have specific proposals about a programme and about the distribution of portfolios.

While it is believed that Mr. Ben Gurion may be getting detailed reports from Mr. Shapiro, the initiative apparently comes from the latter with the Prime Minister's tacit approval.

This week, too, it was again demonstrated that relations between Mapai and the Opposition parties in the Knesset were not being maintained in the best Parliamentary tradition. Whether one blames the Opposition parties or the Coalition parties depends to a large extent on one's own political bias, but nevertheless it seems to be a fact that the interventions of the Prime Minister in various discussions are too often a factor in causing flare-ups, and these are also reflected in the life of the country outside the walls of the Knesset; recently they have even penetrated the precincts of the Courts of Justice.

Observers watching this well known "coalition game" wonder why Mr. Shapiro has taken the initiative this time, since it could be argued that the religious parties have more influence in a small coalition than in a wider one. On the other hand, however, the opposite might be equally true, as Mapai now has an overwhelming majority in the Cabinet, and with the participation of the General Zionists this majority must decrease.

Another reason why Mr. Shapiro might well be interested in bringing in the General Zionists has to do with the Cabinet's current economic talks. It was reported that the religious parties have demanded far more comprehensive economic measures to meet the present situation than Mapai was willing to accept, and on this issue the Religious Parties would easily find firm supporters in the General Zionists.

Yesterday the Cabinet held another, and possibly conclusive, meeting on economic affairs, and its decisions are expected to be published next week. There has been much speculation about the suggestions and proposals made at the Cabinet's various economic talks as well as in the less formal meetings between the "economic ministers."

Economic Measures

The Minister of Finance, however, left no room for speculation about the basic aim of the measures planned by the Cabinet. In a speech at Beit Beri last week-end, he told members of an "Ihud Hakibutzim" seminary that despite increased imports, resulting from the growth of the population, the *per capita* consumption of food dropped by 17 per cent in the two year period from the beginning of 1950 to the end of 1951, while currency in circulation rose by 19 per cent per head.

The Minister pointed to the pressing need "to drain off excessive purchasing power," which should be converted into productive investments. "This cannot be done in one day, and may lead to a temporary reduction in the standard of living. If we start out on this road now, then within eight or nine years we will achieve economic independence and maintain ourselves by our own work."

The first steps in this direction were actually being taken during the past few weeks, even before the Cabinet formally approved and published its economic plans. As subsidies on food were gradually cut, hardly a day passed without the official price of some commodity going up. The most drastic step this week was the abolition of subsidies formerly granted to the shoe industry. This resulted in a 25-50 per cent increase in the price of footwear.

Parallel with the increase of prices, wages also rose, the most recent demands approved by the Histadrut being a 10-15 per cent wage increase for clerks in industrial enterprises, for domestic servants, port workers, leather and cardboard workers.

A high-ranking government official explained however that wage increases following upon price increases now serve in fact as a means of reducing purchasing power as well as the general standard of living. In the first place the increase in wages is always smaller than the increase in prices while secondly the wage increases come weeks or months after a rise in prices, which is the cause of the demand for hgher wages!

A small, but important contribution to the other side of the Government's programme — greater food production — may come from a plan recently launched by the Ministry of Agriculture: a large-scale drive to persuade townsfolk to cultivate small vegetable gardens. The plan is to be carried out through the municipalities, who will give people the necessary instructions, provide seeds which are not freely available in the markets and even provide other materials, such as irrigation pipes. All the larger municipalities, including Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Jaffa, have already agreed to participate in the programme, which is expected to include a total area of 10,000 dunams of new vegetable gardens this year. A basic garden unit requires 100 square metres which, in two crops, may produce 900 kgs. of vegetables and potatoes, sufficient for the average needs of a family of four.

"Eli can find only 98 sq. metres so he says he'll have to stick to hydroponics."

Border Incidents

While all this was happening on the economic front, there were further incidents on the Israel-Jordan border, when on two consecutive days the Arab Legion opened fire on an Israel officer, who was scheduled to meet his opposite number from Jordan in the Latrun no-man's-land to discuss local details of a general agreement on guarding the frontier against infiltrators.

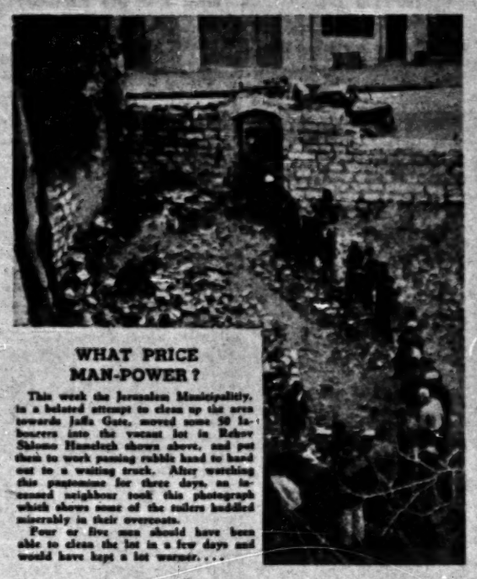
Infiltration and border smuggling took a new turn during the past few weeks, when in view of Israel's strong measures against raiders, the Arabs started employing their small children to smuggle goods rather than risk their own lives. A typical case was told me the other day by a friend recently released from the Army, who was often present at the border when Israel-Jordan meetings took place.

Israel's Major Nutov and Jordan's Major Itzhaq meet in the presence of a UN officer to arrange the return of some Arab infiltrators caught in Israel. After a few minutes a shiny white ambulance appears and out comes Yussuf ibn Muhammed (my friend forgets his real name) who was hit by an Israel bullet when crossing the border on a rainy night a few weeks before, and has since been cared for in an Israel hospital. They start investigating the fellow:

"Did anybody on the Jordan side see you when you crossed the border?" Rav Seren Nutov asks.

The Arab is confused, does not know what to answer, looks at Nutov, then at Itzhaq and then again at Nutov "Yes," he says finally. "Suleiman ibn Ismail saw me."

"Who is Suleiman ibn Ismail?"



WHAT PRICE MAN-POWER?

This week the Jerusalem Municipality, in a belated attempt to clean up the area towards Jaffa Gate, moved some 50 labourers into the vacant lot in Rehov Shlomo Hamelech shown above, and put them to work passing rubble hand to hand out to a waiting truck. After watching this pantomime for three days, an interested neighbour took this photograph which shows some of the toilers huddled miserably in their overcoats.

Four or five men should have been able to clean the lot in a few days and would have kept a lot warmer. . . .

"A member of our National Guard." (Major Itzhaq bit his lip.)

"How much did you pay him?"

"Nothing."

"Why?"

"I did not come back."

"How much would you have to pay him had you come back?"

"Maybe five piasters, maybe ten. I don't know." (During these sentences Major Itzhaq first turns pale, and then his face becomes red and purple.)

"What did you do in Israel?" is the next question.

"I brought over some onions. An Arab family in..... used to give me flour for them."

"How often have you crossed before?"

"Not often. But I used to send my small daughter with the onions at nights."

"How old is she?"

"Nine."

Young Infiltrators

While the interrogation is going on an Army truck arrives bringing six Arab children, boys and girls, and a woman. They were caught in Israel territory, after crossing with smuggled goods. As one looks at the little faces of the "infiltrators" still smiling after the wonderful ride in a real truck, one wonders whether the total age of the six of them would equal that of one adult.

Anyway, the Arab Legion soldier standing nearby is not so sentimental, kicks the nearest child and gives the woman a push in the back. A dirty old truck from the Jordan side, rattles up, the wounded Arab is shoved in with lively curses from his compatriots, the children and the woman climb up, and the whole "meeting and investigation" is over.

And there are dozens of such meetings every week at various points on the Israel-Jordan border, my friend concluded.

This week, too, another frontier made news in Israel: the Iron Curtain. Missing somewhere in Eastern Europe, perhaps in Prague, was Mordecai Oren, Mapam leader who had attended the Berlin conference of the I.F.T.U. At the same time in Jerusalem, Frantisek Necas, the Czechoslovak Consul, was recalled to Prague but refused to return. He is expected to seek asylum in a West-European country.

ALSO THIS WEEK the immigration figures for January 1952 and for the whole of 1951 were announced by the Bureau of Statistics. The number of immigrants in January was only 3,520. Lowest since the establishment of the State, and marking the lull which was bound to come after the 25 thousand-a-month figures of the Iraqi airlift. Total number of immigrants in 1951 — 169,000. About 60 per cent of them were oriental Jews, as compared with 5.3 per cent in the second half of 1948.

CHINESE BLASTED WITH EAST-WEST PROPAGANDA

Battle of Ideas in Hong Kong

By FRANK ROBERTSON

HONG Kong's polyglot population is probably subjected to as much propaganda as any community in the world. Chinese Communists and Nationalists, the United States and Britain all woo the colony's residents, while advocates of a Chinese Third Force join in the war of words and ideas from time to time.

The Chinese Communists are by far the most active, while the local British authorities do the least. The United States Information Service, with a staff of eleven Americans and more than seventy Chinese, presents the American view with energy and increasing perceptiveness.

The Communists maintain or support three daily newspapers in Hong Kong, one of which has a fairly large circulation, and they also publish a weekly magazine. These publications lean heavily for their news on the official New China News Agency, which maintains a busy office here, and although most of their venom is reserved for the United States, they occasionally attack Britain.

The Communists also own some of the largest — and certainly the busiest — bookstores in the colony, as well as publishing facilities and a wholesale outfit that distributes Communist publications throughout South-East Asia. The bookstores also serve as libraries. Passers-by are welcome to browse as long as they wish without obligation.

Russian and Chinese Communist films are distributed for private showing, mostly to trade unions, while Communists seem also to have infiltrated the local film industry. Many Hong Kong productions are pro-Communist in content.

U.S. Papers

With Canton broadcasting studios only eighty miles distant, the Communists are able to make full use of the radio as a propaganda medium. Recently they advertised in Hong Kong newspapers that people's trials in Canton would be broadcast, perhaps hoping to impress local Chinese with the severity of mainland "justice" and thereby frighten people into a measure of respect for the Peking regime.

The Americans here publish a bi-weekly magazine, "America Today," printing 125,000 copies for distribution in Hong Kong and South-East Asia. They also print political pamphlets and translate current American books, and maintain two excellent free libraries.

American propaganda has improved materially in Hong Kong during the past year, and now shows a greater awareness of the Chinese character. The Chinese are a subtle as well as a realistic people, with a tremendous admiration for cleverness; until fairly recently, this had been largely overlooked by American propagandists.

Kuomintang Daily

The Chinese Nationalists publish a daily newspaper and a monthly magazine in the colony, neither of which reaches a large audience. They also distribute pamphlets, but their productions are not nearly so good technically as those issued by the Communists.

Non-Communist newspapers in Hong Kong, in the main, are anti-Communist in tone rather than pro-Nationalist.

The local British approach to propaganda is cautious in the extreme, and if not consciously governed by the desire to get along with the Communists, it sometimes gives that impression.

(OPNS)

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

THE Czechoslovak genius who has invented a "Morse" Code for motorists, to be transmitted from the horn, has done much towards the enjoyment of the open road.

AMONG his first simple cyphers, I understand, are:—

TWO SHORT TOOTS... *"I want to pass you on your left."*

TWO SHORT TOOTS AND ONE LONG ONE... *"You—well won't."*

TWO LONG TOOTS... *"Then I shall pass you on your right."*

THREE LONG TOOTS... *"I hope you break your neck."*

FOUR SHORT TOOTS... *"Your mother was never married."*

FOUR SHORT TOOTS AND A TWIDDLE... *"Neither was yours."*

SIX LONG TOOTS AND A BLAST... *"Tappets to you."*

SIX LONG BLASTS... *"The same to you with valves on."*

Education

I SEE that an ex-public schoolboy, who has applied for several jobs as a cook-general, is still unemployed because "his education and breeding frightened housewives."

My sympathy goes out to the simple British housewives, for I am rather in awe of education and breeding myself, especially when, in these topsy-turvy times, you find them in the kitchen.

I cannot imagine anything much more embarrassing than being obliged to interview an old Etonian cook because the bacon is burnt or the brussels sprouts are soggy.

"Er... Carstairs," I would begin. "Er..."

"Nothing wrong, sir?" he would ask in his crisp, clipped English, an amused and faintly insolent smile curling the corners of his aristocratic mouth.

"Brussels sprouts a bit soggy today," I would blurt out. "Not playing the game, you know, Carstairs."

Then I would try to get out of the kitchen as quickly as possible, but before I could reach the door his mocking voice would call out:—

"Brussels sprouts were always soggy in Pop, sir, That's at Eton, in case you don't know."

POINTS FROM LETTERS

SOME PAY. — One gets the impression from the article "Equal Farm Prices for Jews and Arabs" (Jan. 9) that Arabs in Israel do not pay income tax. This may be true in general, but there are Arabs who do pay income tax.
Tel Aviv. Marjorie Hood

P.O.BOXES. — I consider it unfair that rental fees on post office boxes have been raised 100 per cent for the second time since the establishment of the State. In most countries the fee is nominal so as to encourage citizens to rent them. Besides serving the citizen, they are of considerable help to the Postal Authorities in saving manpower and work.
Haifa. J. Nadel

PEAT FERTILIZER. — I protest against plans to convert the Hulah peat deposits into electricity. Israel soils are starving for organic fertilizers. Peat when complemented by chemical fertilizers, is recognized the world over as a valuable substitute for stable manure.
Kiryat Haim. Hannana Hirsch

RELIGIOUS REQUISITES. — Candles for Shabbat and wine for Kiddush, at a price one can afford are no longer available. What are four orthodox Ministers doing in the Cabinet if they cannot even provide their supporters with their basic requirements?
Ein Ganim. E.G.

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The American Scene: Latest Manoeuvres in New Hampshire

Taft Takes Up The Eisenhower Challenge

WASHINGTON.—SENATOR Robert Taft has decided to challenge General Ike Eisenhower at the first possible opportunity in the duel which their groups of supporters are fighting to get their man accepted as candidate of the Republican Party in the American Presidential elections next November.

General Eisenhower had been entered some weeks ago in the primary election which the Republicans of the State of New Hampshire will hold on March 11, to find out whom the New Hampshire Republicans would like to see as Republican candidate next November. Some people thought Senator Taft would not take him on, but would enter against him in a primary in some other State where there were more pro-Taft and fewer pro-Eisenhower supporters, but Taft, at the last moment, has decided to "go in" at New Hampshire.

It is a very astute move. In announcing his entry into the New Hampshire primary, Taft, has said that he didn't really want to go into it because he knew that most official members of the Republican Party there were against him, and that therefore he couldn't win. He has gone in, he says, only because a band of "young" Republicans has begged him to, and he would rather be defeated than disappoint them and seem to be afraid of a fight. Even if he loses, therefore, he can reasonably hope that elsewhere up and down the United States people will say: "Good old Bob! He knew he was beaten in New Hampshire before he started, but he took his licking like a man, and fought only to avoid disappointing his supporters."

Hopes For Glory

Even if he loses, and he gets people talking like this, some of the wind will be let out of an Eisenhower victory. If, on the other hand, he should happen to beat Eisenhower, or run him very close, he will reap tremendous glory, now that in his own mind he is so resigned to a licking.

He knows as well as anybody else that there is a lot of pro-MacArthur feeling in New Hampshire which, sure that MacArthur will not be entered, could be diverted into support of him rather than of Eisenhower.

What happens in the State of New Hampshire on March 11 will be watched all over the nation. Since it is Eisenhower's first primary, and since he has been cracked up by his supporters as sure to win, he must win in really good style to convince everybody that he is as popular with the ordinary Republican voter as he is said to be. But whereas a bad show on Eisenhower's part would damage his chances of becoming Republican candidate very, very badly, a defeat, even a bad one, would not really hurt Taft. By entering this primary in these conditions, in fact, the Senator has shown what an excellent campaigner he is.

Inside Ike

John Gunther, the American who sold millions of copies, all over the world, of his "Inside Europe," "Inside Asia" and "Inside U.S.A.", has written a book about General "Ike" Eisenhower — which he has *not* called "Inside Ike."

In it he says: "Perhaps Eisenhower's greatest defect both in general and as a Presidential candidate is lack of definition. This in turn connotes lack of depth. He has little talent for abstract thought and seems to lack a fixed body of coherent philosophical belief."

On the other hand, says Gunther, "he is deeply aware of what he calls spiritual values. Talking these days he can scarcely keep off the subject of 'spiritual' renaissance. Self-reliance, unity of purpose, a fixed moral faith, confidence in our own destiny, devotion to freedom, dedication to the traditional American concept of a nation built on individual human rights, access to the fullest information, courage,—these are factors that he stresses."

Reviewing this book in "The New York Times," Mr. Erwin Canham, Editor of the "Christian Science Monitor," says: "Out of all this, and much more, Eisenhower emerges as an uncomplicated, good-humoured, well-adjusted leader of men... it is not ordinary to be able to say or do the right thing at the right time in the right way as General Eisenhower so often does. This is not exactly brilliance or genius as we usually know it. But isn't well-grounded thought-out simplicity perhaps the highest type of genius?"

Well, isn't it?

The Sardine Mystery

Monterey is a romantic old city founded and for ever stamped with beauty by the Spaniards who ruled over the sunny yellow coast of Southern California in the 16th century. When I went there four years ago I went with my head full of the stories of pirates and lovely mantilla'd captives which have been written about it. I was not disillusioned, but I found that the thing of which the people in Monterey were most proud was their tale of "Sardine Capital of the World."

Well, I see that the sardines, fed up perhaps with being caught and jammed into cans instead of being left in peace to feed on dead pirates, have finally decided to give Monterey a miss. Instead of the usual 2-super net of 200,000 tons a season, this year the Montereyans have netted only 24,000. Calling the sardines "Pacific Pilchard" might increase the price a bit, but it doesn't increase the sardines. So there will be unemployment for the time being in Monterey's "Cannery Row."

In other parts of the country this might produce ill-feeling, especially against the sardines. But this is Monterey, in the rich, warm, sun-endowed South of California, where Spain has left her legacy of "Manana" (equivalent to the Arabic bookra fi mishmish,) and a faith in the forces of nature, and, in particular, in the fecundity of sardines. The Monterey Fish Processors Association has closed its office and has sacked its executive secretary.

But agog no ill-feeling. "We are not going out of business," the said secretary told the Press. "We are simply hibernating until the sardines reappear."

Dwindling Dollar

Americans are as concerned as any other people about the way the value of their money dwindles yearly. The Government reports that the cost of living rose to a new record last month.

"The dollar, however," says one Washington wit, "is sound. Most waitresses will still accept it in lieu of a decent tip."

OFNS

Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, active Presidential aspirant, and "Fall Guy" at the recent meeting in New York of the "Circus, Saints and Sinners," is presented with this peculiar gift — a small donkey. Senator Taft is of the Republican Party, and the donkey is the symbol of the Democrats.

Express Photo

Mail Day at Panmunjom

A U.S. officer hands over the mail. Express Photo

By RAY FALK

TOKYO, (NANA).—A HEART-RENDING aspect of the Panmunjom peace talks receives the most cold-blooded treatment by both sides.

This is the exchange of prisoner-of-war mail — those envelopes addressed: "care of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, Peking, China."

Mail is exchanged at Panmunjom whenever it is available. There may be a 10 kilo bag one day, half a bag the next and then none at all for several days. The U.N. Command does not censor either incoming or outgoing mail from American prisoners in North Korea. There have been obvious indications that the Communists on their side check the contents of the letters. The Peiping radio broadcast the contents of Maj. Gen. William F. Dean's letter to his wife 24 hours after it was turned over to Allied officers, and at the conference table, the Reds have quoted statements from letters written by North Korean soldiers imprisoned by the U.N.

RED DISCOVERING ISRAEL — TREASURES OF THE ARABA

ROUGH, ROMANTIC ROAD TO ELATH

By HUGH ORGEL

THE route still remains the best guide book to the Negev and the Arabe areas, as it does to most other parts of Israel. It was through the Araba that the Children of Israel passed on their way around the country of Edom, on their route from Sinai to the eastern bank of the Jordan, but it is not too easy to reconstruct the route; authorities and even local traditions differ as to the site of a number of the resting places registered in the Bible. There are thus two sites pointed out as that of Mount Hor, on which Aaron died and was buried. One of these is a high, isolated butte of sandstone rearing up in the Valley of Zin near the foot of the Scorpions Pass, while the other is a high peak in the group of red mountains in which Petra is situated.

The ancient Nabatean city of Petra, carved out of the rock which towers above the Araba on the Jordan side, has been described as the "Rose-red city, half as old as time." The Araba plain and the mountains surrounding it look as old as time itself. Here there are no smiling, tree-covered mountain slopes or green valleys, but bare rock whittled by the elements into fantastic shapes, and brightly coloured as though painted over with a giant's brush. Travelling along the Beersheba-Elath road one is forcefully reminded of Biblical passages from the Prophets and Psalmists, who wrote with an obvious background of the folk myths of the gigantic cataclasms which had created the present desert formation as one before: when the mountains rose and the valleys sank, when the foundations of the world were laid bare, as the Psalmists sang or, according to Isaiah, when the earth was laid waste, burnt and turned upside down; when the foundations of the earth were shaken, and the earth was broken and reeled to and fro like a drunken man.

First storehouse erected for the new port of Elath is nearing completion. In the background are the multi-coloured hills — the southern end of the Araba. POST Photo

The Araba is part of the Syrian-African rift which begins in northern Syria, continues through the Huleh, Lake Kinneret, the Jordan valley and the Dead Sea, cuts through the Red Sea and ends far to the south in the great lakes of Central Africa. This rift was formed by a double fault in the earth's crust; the area between these faults dropped as a result of some vast upheaval in distant ages. Along part of the Israel section of the rift the drop was a clean one, and the horizontal rock strata are to be seen in their original form, parallel to the surface of the plain. In other parts the sudden drop of parts of the earth's crust caused complete mountains to lose their equilibrium and made them keel over onto their sides. At one point between the "Great Crater" south of Beersheba and the Scorpions Pass the road skirts such a mountain lying on its side. Here the various strata, once buried far underground, rear up vertically to the sky.

It was the tremendous upheaval which revealed to the eye the rich minerals which are usually buried hundreds or thousands of metres underground and which, as in parts of the "machtesh" and near Elath, have made the exploitation of these minerals a fairly easy job by open-cast quarrying. Even when the exposed strata dip underground their working will be comparatively easy, as tunnels can be dug from the surface along the strata, instead of having to sink deep shafts to reach the necessary rock formation.

The various rock levels, exposed like a great multi-layer cake cut with a giant knife, have different degrees of resistance to the eroding effects of wind, rain and flood waters and have thus been sculptured into strange and sometimes grotesque shapes. The steady wind in the Araba, blowing constantly from north to south, sometimes with great force, brings with it large quantities of fine sand. With a strong wind this has the effect of a fine "sand paper" which has cut away the softer rocks, leaving the harder granite bare and exposed, rising from the plain or jutting out of the mountainside in high bluffs or isolated hills. Rain and flood waters, even in the almost rainless country, have eroded the surfaces of the hillsides, giving them the appearance of a rough elephant hide. Even in the flat plains the sudden rush of flood waters running off the mountains cut deep furrows in the surface — the *shluim basegev* of the psalms.

Secret Surveys

The geological survey of the Negev and the Araba was started during Mandatory times under the direction of the Government Geologist, Mr. S. H. Shaw, together with G.S. Blake and R.H. Mitchell. A comprehensive geological map of the southern area was published in 1947, accompanied by a short explanatory booklet in which Mr. Shaw suggested that the exploitation of minerals known to exist was not worth while "under present conditions." At the same time Geologists of the Hebrew University, including Professors Picard and Solomonica and Dr. Ben Tor and Dr. Vromen, carried out parallel investigations, while Nelson Glueck carried out archaeological surveys. The results of the Mandatory investigations were kept a close secret — one speaker at a Jewish geologists conference in Jerusalem in 1948 described the British geologists as having "gone underground" both physically and metaphorically. It was known, however, that prospectors like Captain Williams had been collecting samples of minerals from the Elath area while others were busy investigating the typical "dome formations" which, wherever they appear, hold promise of oil deposits. One of the sites of this oil survey was in the "machtesh hagadol" — the "Great Crater" south-east of Beersheba, which has since been found to be rich in numerous other minerals now already being exploited by the Government-established Israel Mining Industries.

A crater-shaped depression even larger than the "Great Crater," — the W'di Ermana in the central Negev — remained almost completely unknown and unexplored, but research carried out there secretly by Jewish geologists showed it to be rich in minerals. To allay the suspicions of the Mandatory authorities a furnace to work this material was obtained by a private individual, working under the instructions of the Jewish Agency. Members of Kibbutz Ravivim and Solel Boneh were engaged on the work of quarrying and transport, but owing to the absence of a road to the area work was never carried out on a large scale, and soon came to a stop. Despite all the difficulties, minerals quarried in the Negev and used in the Jewish industrial effort for the War included small quantities of china clay, barium and felspar, as well as others.

Industrial Scale

Today, quarrying and mining work is already being carried on on an industrial scale for phosphates, china clay and glass sand, while further research is being undertaken to determine the actual quantities available and the feasibility of using the deposits of copper, iron, manganese, quartz, mica and felspar which are known to exist in fair quantities.

The limiting factor in the utilization of the Negev's mineral wealth is labour, depending largely on the establishment of new villages in the area, wherever sufficient water is available, and roads. Work is being pushed ahead rapidly on both the construction of roads and the drilling of wells. The presence of ruins of ancient cities proves that the northern Negev, at least, was once populated, and it is planned to return it to its former state. At present the road trip to Elath is a long, bumpy and dusty journey, taking almost a whole day, with stops at a few wayside stations or outposts in desert oases. It will not remain so for long.

NATO's Relation To Mid-East Command

By WILLIAM D. CLARK

LONDON.—THE question of whether the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is to be confined to Europe, or whether it should extend its activities on a far wider scale, has been raised by recent debates in the Council of Deputies in London.

In the past there has been so much concentration on the main issue, which is the defence of Europe, that the distant prospects of NATO's relations to other spheres have been neglected. But today, with the establishment of new Commands, the issue must be faced. It will probably be decided at the Lisbon conference opening on February 16.

The immediate problem is the relation of the Middle East Command and the North Atlantic Command to NATO. Both these commands are to have a status equal to that of General Eisenhower's command at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe. The question is who is to control them?

Too Many Opinions

At present it appears to be agreed that the Standing Group in Washington, consisting of military representatives of Britain, France and America, will have ultimate control. But the function of NATO is to provide solutions to the day-to-day problems of economics and politics which are raised by SHAPE. The question is whether the Atlantic and Middle Eastern commands shall fall under the same NATO supervision.

The argument against this is that it will mean that too many people are giving opinions on subjects which do not concern them. Why, it is asked, should Norway be consulted about the situation in the Middle East, or why should Turkey be involved in decisions about submarine warfare off the Newfoundland Coast? NATO, it is contended, finds its hand full enough in dealing with the problem of European defence, if it extends its scope it will weaken its capacity to act decisively.

The opposite view, which is on the whole supported by Britain, is that NATO is something far bigger than SHAPE, and that it would be a mistake to allow the broader organization to become parochial and concerned only with Europe. Mr. Litvinov was neither the first nor the last man to see that peace was indivisible. If a world war were to break out in the Middle East — in Persia, for instance — it would be of the very greatest importance that all members of the North Atlantic Pact should feel themselves involved. It is largely for this reason that Mr. Anthony Eden has argued so firmly against moving the political headquarters of NATO from London to Paris, where NATO would tend to identify itself with SHAPE alone.

Control in Asia

There remains an even larger question which is still only in the stage of informal discussion: that is, the problem of Allied military control in Asia. At present the sort of decisions which in Europe are taken by NATO or SHAPE, in Asia are taken either by America alone or by the clumsy method of U.N. debates. It is being unofficially considered whether the whole strategy of the containment of Russia should not be centrally directed.

If this were done, NATO could easily be adapted. The main allied Pacific Powers — America, Britain, France and Canada — are members of NATO already. There are only two notable absentees — the Pacific Dominions of Australia and New Zealand. If some method could be found of associating them with the political strategy-making of NATO, the Pacific theatre could be fitted neatly into the NATO pattern.

OFNS

Farouk: King of Corruption

By a Special Correspondent

THERE are many parallels, politically and socially, between Egypt today and England under George the Fourth. Egypt is in a similar period of transition from a largely agricultural community, ruled by an oligarchy of land-owners and a few great merchants, into a more industrialized and urbanized society in which a rising middle class is bidding for more power and there are stirrings of discontent among the distressed lower classes.

There is the same corruption and nepotism in the Court and Ministries; the same background of ostentatious wealth, political upheaval and savage social conditions. Parliament is like England's before the Reform Bill, full of pocket-borough members and depending for its balance of power on the influence of the Crown. Very roughly the Egyptian Wafd corresponds to the Whigs, being composed of a mixture of big land-owners, merchants and a few middle-class reformers of liberal tendencies, traditionally in opposition to the prerogatives of the Crown.

Among the larger public there is a similar mixture of expanding radicalism, and religious revivalism, sometimes in alliance and sometimes in competition for influence among the masses. These latter influences are largely outside parliamentary life and express themselves through mob action.

Triangular Struggle

Farouk too inherited a difficult political situation, created by his father's stubborn efforts to retain constitutional prerogatives of the Crown against the encroachment of hostile parliaments. But Farouk has also had to reckon with another factor — the relations of himself, his parliament, and his country as a whole, with an outside Power which has played a dominating role in Egyptian politics for 70 years. The triangular struggle between the British, the Palace and the Wafd has been the framework of Egyptian politics for the past 30 years.

King Farouk is a descendant of the Albanian soldier-adventurer, Mohammed Ali, who made himself Pasha of Egypt in 1806 and is regarded as the founder of modern Egypt. Farouk was only 16 when he was proclaimed King on the death of his father, King Fuad. For another 15 months there was a Regency until in July, 1937, he assumed his powers as sovereign.

He was thus thrust into a position of great power and responsibility and into the manifold intrigues of Cairo politics when he was little more than a schoolboy. He was then a good-looking slim youth who had been brought up by an English nurse and an English tutor and then sent to England to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, learning to speak excellent English and getting to know English ways. It was in England that he met his first wife, Sasi Naz Sulikar, daughter of one of his mother's ladies-in-waiting, who in 1938 became Queen Farida.

Farouk returned to his own country with friendly feelings towards the British. The process by which these feelings changed until at the outbreak of war he was labelled anti-British and in February, 1942, was forced to accept a British ultimatum, is a matter of controversy.

He had early sympathies with Italy, which may have derived from the courtesy with which his grandfather, the Khedive Ismail, and his father, Fuad, were treated by King Umberto the First when Ismail was in exile in Italy. Of the £12 m. which Farouk reputedly inherited from his father, much was invested in Italy. Less generous reasons have also been advanced for his Italian sympathies—the corrupting influence of an Italian Court barber and Italian mistresses.

A political clash between Farouk and the British was almost inevitable at that time. The British were supporting Nahas Pasha and the Wafd with whom they had succeeded in negotiating the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Farouk had inherited from his father a bitter feud between the Wafd and the Palace. Support for the Wafd meant hostility from the Palace. It is one of history's little ironies that 10 years later the British were praying for the intervention of King Farouk to curb the violent campaign launched against them by Nahas Pasha. Although King Farouk has never forgotten the indignity of the Abdin Palace episode, he appears to have forgiven sufficiently to give the hope of his friendliness some justification.

Now, at the age of 31, Farouk is a tall, stout (18 stone) man with meagre black hair, a brown moustache, pallid skin, and blue eyes which, owing to bad eyesight, are usually concealed by dark glasses. He is fond of fast driving in bright red motor cars. He has a child-like and sometimes macabre love of gadgets and practical jokes. Among the many fittings on one of his cars is a horn which imitates the sound of a dog being run over. He collects coins, stamps, and matchboxes, and enjoys cine-photography, good food, and night-clubs. But he does not drink alcohol in public.

Farouk is wealthy both as a King and private landowner. He has four palaces, large estates, two sea-going yachts, a squadron of personal aircraft and an estimated annual income of two million pounds. The King's well-known sybaritic tastes do not on the whole shock his subjects—but there is much criticism of his indiscretion in such matters and in his liking for gambling, especially in foreign countries where he should be a creditable symbol of the Egyptian nation.

He has shown an intermittent interest in social reform in Egypt and in the establishment of Egyptian leadership of the Arab States. But these broader ideas have been swamped in the internal political struggle in Egypt.

The failure of the Arab League in the Palestine war has cooled some of the enthusiasm for Arab leadership; this is true both of Farouk and his subjects. But greater prestige for the Egyptian Crown is obviously an attraction for him and may make even symbolic recognition of his claim to the title of King of Egypt and the Sudan an important factor in a negotiated settlement of the present Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

Potential Influence

Despite his present unpopularity, King Farouk still has potential political influence in Egypt. If he were to use it to good purpose in internal affairs, to set an example in curbing the lavish display of wealth which contrasts so blatantly with the extreme poverty of the people, to support a thorough clean-up of administrative corruption and the expediting of urgently needed social and economic reforms, he could probably even now gain the leadership of the great mass of Egyptians without difficulty; they are weary of the ineptitude and cynicism of their present pseudo-parliamentary regime.

It is his own failure to give such leadership in the past that makes it more difficult for him to intervene now to save his country.

Egyptian Notebook

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DEPARTURES

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM FEB. 10 — FEB. 15

Sunday, Feb. 10	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
Monday, Feb. 11	B.O.A.C	Teheran
	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Berlin
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York, Montreal
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday, Feb. 12	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
	EL AL	Istanbul, Zurich
Wednesday Feb. 13	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome
Thursday, Feb. 14	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
Friday, Feb. 15	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	L.A.I.	Rome

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Feb. 12 — CYPRUS AIR — Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. "ASSAZIA," leaving Haifa on Feb. 12 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

s.s. "ARTZAH," leaving Haifa on Feb. 14, to Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

(The above is subject to alterations without notice) Compiled by

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SCROLLS OF LAW RESCUED

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

FIFTEEN cases containing law scrolls and religious articles arrived here last week from Tripoli, to add to the ancient scrolls, prayer books and silver ornaments from synagogues sent from all over the world, and which now fill a room in the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Most religious articles which survived the Nazi holocaust have found their way here. Scrolls from Shanghai, in richly ornamented silver cases, are to be seen on one shelf, while from Rhodes the eldest of the nine remaining Jews has dispatched all that he found in the synagogues of that ancient community. Italian, German, French and Russian synagogue art is represented in the cases of scroll covers, Hanukka candelabra and oil burners, which crowd the small room.

The articles are being distributed to new synagogues all over the country, particularly in *ma'barot*. Two scroll writers work daily on a veranda of the Ministry offices checking the scrolls and mending defects in the writing or in the parchments.

Repairing an ancient parchment scroll from Tripolis.
Photo by Sipper

Torah scrolls, from whatever part of the world, are written exactly alike, and therefore any scroll writer is familiar with the work. Of the two elderly men who are engaged in this restoration, one is a Yemenite born in Jerusalem and the other came recently from Baghdad. Both have been scroll-writers since childhood.

'Painless' Border Crossing Scheme

A NEW and more nearly painless border-crossing procedure has been developed for airline passengers between points in Canada and the United States and may soon spread to other parts of the world.

Under its provisions, passengers from Canada to the United States are being cleared through U.S. customs and immigration formalities before their planes take off from Canada.

The pre-clearance procedure has been recommended by ICAO's Facilitation Programme for use wherever in the world it can ease border-crossing administration for passengers, airlines and governments alike; and IATA is urging that the process be instituted at such major traffic centres as London and Paris.

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LLOYD'S of LONDON

By a Special Correspondent

IN the Loss Book kept at Lloyd's, hub of the international marine insurance market in the City of London, an entry headed "Flying Enterprise" was made on December 27, when news of this casualty first came in through the Lloyd's network of marine information. The Book, as big as a parish Bible, stands open on a lectern, as all its predecessors have done at Lloyd's since 1779, and each entry is handwritten in a large, round style. The facts about the Flying Enterprise are stated with economy and take up little more space than the obscure misfortunes, recorded several pages later, of a small fishing-boat called Elspeth Smith.

The immense prestige Lloyd's has in the City and throughout the world, and its own conscious superiority, are facts of which visitors cannot remain unaware. The insurance brokers and underwriters who are members do business in a place known traditionally and with superb under-statement as "the Room." It is built of cream-coloured marble and is monumentally lofty. To this setting have been added the simple fittings appropriate to a 17th Century coffee-house — plain wooden tables and benches boxed in by waist-high screens. From such a coffee-house Lloyd's claims direct descent, a claim not less romantic because it could equally well be made by half the commercial undertakings in the City.

The attendants are still called Waiters and distribute pens (or, to a number of sticklers, quills), ink and paper to the customers as did the staff of Edward Lloyd, Coffee-Man. From a rostrum like an attenuated Greek temple, at the ringing of the celebrated bell from the wreck of H.M.S. Lutine, the Caller reads out items of news of particular badness or goodness, just as the coffee-house waiter called for silence in the old days and read aloud some significant letter from a foreign port.

Lloyd's is not now exclusively marine, though it still does great services to shipping by, for example, the publication of Lloyd's List of shipping intelligence, which has been "correct, authentic and official" since 1726. But less than half the dealings in the Room now have to do with marine insurance. Its 3,000 underwriting members accept almost any kind of risk except life assurance; they will insure against rain at the village fete as readily as against hurricanes in the Indies. Yet the real difference between Lloyd's and any big insurance company anywhere in the world is that Lloyd's underwriters still do business as "private and particular persons," just as it was done over the coffee-tables of the 17th and 18th Centuries.

Each underwriter is personally responsible, down to the last shred of his estate, for the share he accepts of any risk. Today, because of the immense sums for which ships, cargoes and other risks are insured, the Lloyd's underwriters operate as syndicates, groups of Names for whom Agents do the actual dealing. The coffee-house owners have been replaced by a Corporation with a staff of many hundreds. A Committee now investigates the fitness and financial standing of those who seek admission and fixes the considerable fees and subscriptions. But the principle of unlimited personal liability remains inviolate. It has simply been transported from the somewhat raffish environment of a public café to the exclusive amenities of what someone has called "a well-run club."

Lloyd's fought for generations against repeated attempts to form marine insurance organizations which could confront the great risks of deep-sea enterprise on a joint-stock basis. Even when the first Act was passed, in 1720, forming two insurance "Alliances," far from crushing the embryonic Lloyd's, the Act was the making of this loosely coherent collection of individual insurers. The Alliances were not successful and all others were expressly forbidden. But individual underwriters were impelled to group themselves under one roof and did so at Lloyd's Coffee-House.

But Lloyd's might still not have survived to reach its present lofty status if there had not been a split at the coffee-house between respectable customers, who at this point began to call themselves Gentlemen Underwriters, and certain speculative insurers who classed the likelihood of execution or death by gin-drinking among acceptable risks. Under moral banners, the new Lloyd's was led out of the 18th and into the 19th Century by such men as John Julius Angerstein, who even then could place £20,000 at Lloyd's on a single ship and who gave Britain, incidentally, the basis of a National Gallery.

In the wars of the 18th Century, the ships and cargoes of both sides were impartially insured; the Spanish treasure fleet, for exampie, was insured at Lloyds against capture by the British. This course had the entire approval of the Government, who considered it useful in maintaining a balance of trade.

Public Services

Today the premium income of Lloyd's, doubled between 1913-36 and trebled again between 1936-47, stands at £160,000,000 a year. Its public services are acknowledged. During the war, when it became vital to save the Norwegian merchant fleet and the ships would not move uninsured, London underwriters accepted this fabulous risk within 24 hours. They showed the same spirit in handling neutral ships on the Atlantic, a boldness which has fostered the big insurance business Lloyd's does in American shipping. But the special character of Lloyd's probably owes less to its wealth or its sense of public duty than to the mutual trust with which brokers and underwriters do business in the extraordinary circumstances of "the Room." Underwriters in direct competition have sat for years separated only by the width of a not very big table. Brokers stand in close queues for a turn to talk business, without a wisp of privacy, at the underwriter's elbow. Yet nobody, it seems, would dream of using these unique opportunities to eavesdrop or to overlook.

Beyond these "public-school" decencies stand the credit of the underwriters, which is constantly checked, and the carefully fostered prestige of the Lloyd's policy. It is true that spectacular claims have been resisted, as in the *cause célèbre* of 1933-34 when underwriters, including those on the London market, fought a claim by the owners of the wrecked French liner Atlantique for £2,500,000. But in its long history, Lloyd's has probably done more than any insurance organization in the world to establish insurance as "the sheet-anchor of trade and industry" and has done so as a body of free individuals with a corporate spirit of which good faith is the essential attribute. *(OFNS)*

Radio Review

Army Needs

A peak listening time is 8 to 8.30 p.m., and Kol Yisrael traditionally devotes this half-hour to its Soldiers' Programme. This programme is rarely by or about soldiers, and is never directed specifically to them. It generally consists of a light feature, which becomes a Soldiers' Programme by the simple expedient of the announcer saying 'Good evening, soldiers' at the beginning, and 'Good night, soldiers' at the end. By changing the announcement, the same programme could be presented for firemen, housewives, tractor-drivers or chartered accountants. A collection of new records, the life and times of Betty Hutton or Marlene Dietrich, an interview with Larry Adler, the latest play at the Chamber Theatre—all provide grist for this military mill.

Same Coverage

By and large, these broadcasts are among the most attractive we hear — but there is nothing to distinguish them as Soldiers' Programmes. In fact this whole concept of special features for soldiers over Kol Yisrael has been an anachronism ever since the Army Radio Station was set up. Our army certainly should get special broadcasts, but as they are the one group in the nation with their own radio station possessing a national coverage, why special programmes over Kol Yisrael? The present features which make up this half-hour could all be retained (and some of them expanded), but the rigid allocation of 8 — 8.30 p.m. to a light feature should be abolished.

Alternative Programme

It was felt that the soldiers needed an alternative to Kol Yisrael during their evening hours, and this is what "Galei Zahal" has hitherto presented — with a great measure of success. Now it is time to reconsider the station's approach in the light of the reorientation in Kol Yisrael. We neither need nor can we afford two wavelengths churning out light entertainment. Already there is considerable overlapping between the two stations. Last week Galei Zahal broadcast for a total of 24½ hours of which 5¼ was relayed from Kol Yisrael (Soldiers' half-hour and News) and 11 hours consisted of music from records. This left just over 8 hours (a third of the total) for original items. Is the Army Radio Station fulfilling its function with these eight hours a week?

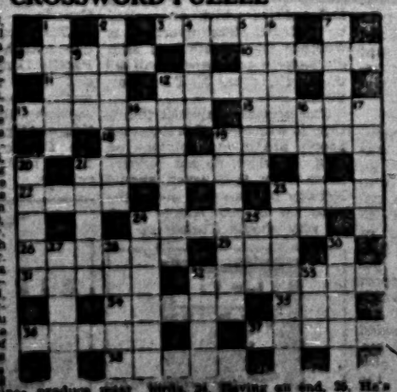
The Army Station has an important educational part to play if it is prepared to leave the brunt of the job of entertainment to Kol Yisrael. In addition to the present features of "Galei Zahal" (many of them of a very high standard), the station should devote time to frankly educative broadcasts directed to recent immigrants. There are not enough educators to go around every army outpost, but there are enough radio sets.

Intermediate Hebrew lessons should be a regular feature; news items should be read and explained in easy Hebrew; history, geography, politics and economics — these should be brought to the soldier, and listening to these educational broadcasts could become part of his fixed assignments. Their importance would extend beyond the army and be of immense importance to immigrants generally. Programmes on these lines could be more vital than the present policy of providing a jam substitute to Kol Yisrael's symphony concert and vice-versa.

Pick of next week's listening: Somerset Maugham's "The Letter" (tomorrow at 12); New Year for Trees (Sunday, 6.15); Habimah production of "The Road to Elath" (Monday, 8.45); I.P.O. Youth Concert (Tuesday, 5.00); Brahms' Requiem (Wednesday, 8.45).

AUDIO

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. You can spill them from a keg. 8. Give back the soldiers' wages? 10. Big bird. 11. If it is a badge of some note. 12. The lesson is mostly spoken. 13. Entertaining fellow. 15. Sole given? 18. He has a portion of salad. 19. Important body. 21. I can finish off a foreigner. 23. Worn by a poet? 25. Robert's skin? 26. In cafes (prep.). 28. You can also write with half of one. 29. The challenge? a name? 31. Railman. 32. No video produce state? 33. He comes from Syria. 35. Moses not? 36. He's not four legs. He's a flier. 37. Tuvya likes her has to do.

DOWN. — 1. Uncle takes a bird to heart. 2. Mutilated on vandalism? 4. What many a Jerusalem is called. 5. The French poet is very heavy. 6. Place of exhibition. 7. This street seems to have musical inclinations. 8. Girls (rare name). 9. Entrance examination. 12. Entrance examination for the Army? 14. Part of arms for the Army? 16. Brake is used by a steel gas. 17. What the questioner does. 20. How many books to consult. 22. Tuvya's pet? 24. Three different. 25. Pan. Pal. 27. Pin-ups. 28. Rail. (in Sudan). Chemical. 31. Rum. 32. Degree. 34. Even. 35. Tuesday. 36. Cantle. 37. Diary. 38. For. 39. Portuguese).

Words, 24. Having an end. 25. He's smaller than a giant. 27. A witness connection. 28. Waterway. 30. He's a flier. 32. Turn like the wind? 33. He drinks a lot.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Bribes 7. Hercules. 8. Alto 10. Pillow. 11. Alcove. 14. Pew. 16. Paper. 17. Rust. 18. Fiver. 21. Final. 23. Digot. 24. (ng.)Dead. 26. Order. 28. Fe. 29. 28-old-en. 30. Pagoda. 31. Brra. 32. Par-tic-ar. 33. Treaty.

DOWN. — 1. Bumper. 2. Bullet. 3. Row. 4. Scalpel. 5. Bacon. 6. Aster. 9. Alps. 12. Four. 13. Oar. 15. Vows. 16. Pilsner. 19. Hire. 20. Pie. 22. Vat. 23. Fin-ish. 25. Bad. 27. Degree. 28. Fare. 29. Tuesday. 30. Cantle. 31. Diary. 32. For. 33. Portuguese).

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 697 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 48.9, 31.3 & 202 M.

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow 6.30 a.m.), 7.59 a.m., 12.00 N., 1.35, 6.55 and 11.00 p.m.; English: 2 and 9.30 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 8.30 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 8.45 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 11.00 Music from Abi Morris (R). 11.15 Ballet Music (R). 12.03 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Agricultural News. 12.30 Break for Music (R). 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.45 Programme for Youngsters. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Light Music (R). 5.00 "The Political Scene." 5.15 Children's Hour. 5.45 Bible Reading. 6.45 Classical Request Programme. 7.45 "This Week's Story." 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Melodies (R). 9.45 Friday Night Concert: Flute Quartet in A Major (Mozart); Serenade for String Trio (Beethoven); String Quintet in E Flat Major (Dvorak). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R). 8.40 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Brandenburg Concerto No.3 (Bach); Concerto No. 1 (Saxophone); "Les petits riens" (Mozart); Adagio from Symphony No.5 (Mahler); Impressions Brasiliens" (Respighi). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Causerie. 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture "Fidelio" (Beethoven); "Wanderer" (Schubert-Liszt); Symphony No.1 (Tchaikovsky). 12.00 Soldiers' Programme. 12.30 Request Programme. 1.30 Light Music (R). 1.45 Classical Recordings. 3.15 Close Down.

3.45 p.m. Contemporary Music (R). 4.30 "Tales of Hoffmann" — Opera by Offenbach. Act I & II (R). 5.57 "Hamavdil." 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culture." 6.30 Shabbat Tunes (R). 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.45 Pirkei Gazin (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 Sports. 9.00 Folk Dances (R). 9.40 "Melave Malka." 9.45 Dance Music (Relay from "Pitts" Cafe). 11.00 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3 & 440 M.): 6.30 p.m. Prayers 7.00 p.m. Ladino 7.30 p.m. Yiddish.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 11.30 p.m. Readings & Legends. 11.45 "The Dead Sea Scrolls": by Prof. E.L. Sukenik. 12.05 Spotlight. Tomorrow: 11.30 "Ta B'Shvat." 11.45 Press Conference. 12.00 Greetings from Kibbutz Hazorea.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.53 & 42.05 M.): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.45 News Talk. 6.55 British Album Concert. 8.30 News. 8.40 Jewish Affairs. 8.45 Current Up.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (205, 225 and 44.6 M.): 4.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 4.31 Bible Reading. 6.45 Friday Night Concert: Works by Brahms & Dvorak. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Interlude. 7.45 Messages from Internees. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Legends. 9.00 Don Giovanni (Mozart) Act I. 10.05 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. "One Day in New York." 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Rachmaninoff. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 The Carp Dance. 10.05 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 8-8.30 p.m. (13.89, 16.85, 16.91, 19.82 and 25.53 m. from U.S.A.; 31.29 and 41.32 from Tangier).

Queen Elizabeth The Second

By a Special Correspondent

WHEN Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, was born on April 21, 1926, few people suspected that some day she would be Queen of Britain.

She was brought up in the conventional aristocratic fashion of the 1920's. Though outwardly austere, her parents' house at 145 Piccadilly in London was pleasant and agreeable inside and the child was able to play in seclusion with neighbours and friends. At the age of six the people of Wales gave Elizabeth a miniature country home, where she and Margaret could play with their large number of pets — several ponies, two Welsh corgis, two Shetland collies, 15 blue budgerigars and two fawns.

The Princess's early years were extremely happy; she was shielded from publicity and encouraged, so far as was possible, to lead a normal life. She developed into a delightful character, sensible, modest, inclined to gravity and reticence, but, in her private circle, lively and gay. Both she and Margaret had a whole clan of nurses, nannies, cooks, maids and teachers — and the most famous of them all, "Crawfie," has recently published a book about them.

Elizabeth liked riding and swimming and outdoor sports, learned to play the piano and mastered French fluently. With German, she did not do so well, and admitted freely that she was not good at mathematics and only took to geography because a queen of Britain could hardly fail that subject.

She was an enthusiastic Girl Guide and later became a Ranger. During the war she joined the A.T.S. and went through a course of training in mechanical transport.

Training for Throne

She was still little "Lilibet" when King George V died in 1936. When in December the same year, her uncle, King Edward VIII, abdicated and her family moved into Buckingham Palace, Elizabeth, then 11, began her training to become Queen.

Tutors swarmed around her to drill her in constitutional history, geopolitics, the sciences and "the colonies." Elizabeth never went to "school." School was a 24 hour a day duty at the palace, at ceremonials and in public appearances.

During the war, the princesses were moved 20 miles outside London to Windsor Castle. At the age of 14, in the dark days of 1940, Elizabeth made her first broadcast to the children of the Empire. She gave a perfect performance and then astounded her audience by saying, "Come on, Margaret," and ten-year-old Margaret added, "Good night, children."

The royal family was a great inspiration to the British people during the war, but it found time for private periods of recreation.

Queen Elizabeth II and Philip, the Prince Consort, with their two children Prince Charles, Heir Apparent, and Princess Anne. This picture was taken after Anne's christening. Express Photo.

Elizabeth and Margaret staged a series of performances for family and friends during which both displayed uncommon talents for singing, acting and pantomime.

Elizabeth's public duties — the major functions of a sovereign in modern Britain — increased: she commissioned battleships, named an American bomber, visited Northern Ireland, and in 1944 when she was 18, became a member of the Council of State which rules Britain in the King's absence.

Naturally there was great speculation about her choice of a husband. In fact it appears that she had fallen in love in her teens with the Duke of Edinburgh, then Prince Philip of Greece. Long before her engagement she had his photograph in her room, and after remonstrance from a friend, she exchanged it for one taken of the Prince in the war when he was effectively disguised with a beard.

On November 20, 1947, Elizabeth and Philip were married in Westminster Abbey in what was officially an "austerity" wedding but which actually was a dazzling ceremony which thrilled the hearts of a romantic world, weary of cold war.

A year later, their first child was born and on Sunday, Nov. 14, 1948, an excited Empire learned: "It's a boy!"

The boy was Prince Charles, now heir to the British crown. From that moment his life began to follow the pattern of his mother's. He, too, was in training for the throne.

During the first two years of their marriage, Philip went back to sea and commanded a frigate in the Mediterranean. But with her father's failing health, Elizabeth's official duties increased, and Philip came back to help her. Their second child was born on August 15, 1950. Elizabeth wanted a girl and she got one.

If Elizabeth ever envied the gay, carefree life led by her sister, she never told anyone. Elizabeth's tastes run to the serious side. She likes classical music; Margaret prefers jazz. Elizabeth likes the outdoors and a frolic with her children in the garden of her rambling London home, Clarence House. Margaret prefers night clubs.

Elizabeth and Philip's tour of America and Canada in October last year was an outstanding success. Philip, who had hitherto been described by the British press as self-assured, popular, intelligent and charming, completely conquered the Americans by the expert way he fitted into the role of the future Prince Consort.

ON PACKED TRUNKS

By Judith Eshet

THERE is a small community about half an hour's bus ride from Tel Aviv; its inhabitants arrived in the country two or three years ago and are supposed to be "settled" here. That means, they have housing and work. The housing consists of a one-and-a-half-roomed flat for a family with one or two children. Most of the men work in Tel Aviv, Bnei Brak or Ramat Gan. Not so bad, according to our standards. Still, the people there are unhappy, discontented and want to emigrate. They want to go to Canada, America, Australia, in fact they want to go anywhere, sooner than stay here.

The reasons for this desire to go away are rather hard to define. If one tries to talk to these people one feels a certain amount of distrust and even hostility against everything that is connected with Israel. This feeling appears mostly when one talks to the women. They seem to be the driving force in all the emigration schemes. The men appear to be more inclined to make the best of things — if only their womenfolk would let them. This is strange, for as a rule women are more adaptable to difficult conditions than men. And conditions here are not as difficult as in many other places in the country. At least not materially.

The people who make up this community come from Rumania, Hungary, Poland and Austria via various D.P. Camps. They just cannot get along with each other as they should, and after two years of living together, no attempt has been made to form a harmonious community. On the contrary—the longer they live together the more they seem to get on each other's nerves. They have absolutely nothing in common—not even language.

The average woman is far more dependent on her immediate surroundings than the man, and no amount of lecturing will ever make her like a neighbour whose habits and way of life are too different from her own. We are always talking about integration and absorption and it definitely does work in cases where two or three families come to one of the older settlements strong enough in themselves to absorb the newcomer. But in this particular case who is to absorb whom, into what?

Melting Pot

The melting-pot process happened in the second generation — the children, with their common schooling and youth movements just did not care anymore where the parents came from. It all happened naturally and it could continue to happen naturally now if the planners of the *new shtikunim* and even the *ma'barot* would reckon a bit more with the "intangibles" than they do. To ignore the frictions that are bound to happen amongst neighbours who are not congenial can only lead to disaster in the long run and to wild schemes of emigration. I say wild schemes, because most of these schemes are illegal and unlikely to succeed in any event.

The favourite amongst the emigration schemes at the moment is the Canadian one. There is supposed to be a travel office in Tel Aviv that supplies applicants with "bona fide" affidavits from "relatives." For a consideration of course. The consideration is usually the flat plus furniture, plus frigidaire, if there is one. That means, the emigrant would arrive in Canada penniless, without even a bed or a table to start the new life. And still, I personally know quite a number of women who are unhappy and desperate enough to risk it, because they think they cannot stand the uncongenial surroundings any longer after years of hardships in Europe.

Scheme number two is Australia. There was a notice in the "Wiener Kurier" — how that paper got there beats me! — that stated, that Australia was looking for 5000 new immigrants. Hopes ran high for a few weeks till it became clear after some investigation, that the Australians were looking for either skilled mechanics or farm labourers. They were also looking for men who were prepared to work in the forests and live in camps for years.

Agency Blamed

Hatred against the Jewish Agency is another strange factor. For them the Jewish Agency is still the body to be blamed for everything rather than the Government.

Most of them expected to get jobs here with the Jewish Agency upon their arrival. They naturally did not get them because work in the European Jewish "Underground Railway" after the war counted much less here than they expected it would. Most of them had also managed to make some money in post-war Europe—this particular *shikus* was paid for in dollars in Europe by its owners — and were therefore viewed rather with distrust by the "Vatikim" who suspected that the means of making money had not been straight and above board. As far as I could make out they were really neither, but still, the reproach rankled and the sentence "The Agency Officials who are the bosses here made money too" has a way of popping up in every conversation with anyone suspected of being "Vatik."

This unhappy little community is not the only one of its kind. There must be hundreds of families in this country whose life is made a misery by uncongenial surroundings. Not enough has been done to settle people from the same countries together. Although the new settlements are "homogeneous," the *ma'barot* are definitely mixed, and newspapers for new immigrants are full of justified complaints about the situation. Nobody can expect a Rumanian woman to get along with her Iraqi or Yemenite neighbour for any length of time when living in close proximity under trying conditions. Her irritation and bad temper are bound to reflect upon the whole family in the long run. The Iraqi and Yemenite woman, on the other hand, does not like her Rumanian neighbour any better than she likes her, and though they might not plan emigration, their complaints are probably enough to drive the husbands out into the streets into fights and demonstrations.

Below a superb cut of a triangular piece of material, that is held in place in the back by a button. For evening wear it can dress up an old frock.

The other cape can be worn with several variations. Sedately buckled in front as illustrated with fastening on top which holds the cape in place. It can be worn open by drawing the front section to the back, either under the arms or thrown over the shoulder and buttoned together so that a pleat is formed.

Originals to The POST by Itzhak Efroni and Yigal Gershoni.

HEROES AT THE WHEEL

By Talia Aharoni

I wonder whether you have ever been offered a lift by a colleague or neighbour — whom you had known for years as a courteous, inoffensive human being — only to find that once behind the steering wheel, he suddenly changes before your very eyes into a swashbuckling hero determined to prove his courage by racing like a maniac to overtake every car with a smirk of inner satisfaction?

This metamorphosis has now been scientifically explained in a fascinating article by a well-known Lausanne neurologist, Dr. Charles Odier, published in a recent issue of the "Gazette de Lausanne."

Investigating the effects of driving from the psychological point of view, Dr. Odier finds that certain unhealthy complexes are likely to attack the man at the wheel, influencing his reflexes and disturbing the soundness of his decisions.

Driving a vehicle on a busy road may easily excite the human bundle of nerves caused by the pressure of today's business.

The Inferiority Complex

This complex may have surprisingly contrasting effects upon drivers ranging from fear and exaggerated caution to foolhardiness and extreme lack of consideration for others. A tendency to the former may lead to traffic jams and the creation of obstacles to the normal flow of traffic, whilst the latter is the direct cause of numerous road accidents.

It has been observed that individuals suffering from an inferiority complex tend to identify themselves with their motor-car. A scratch on the body of the car hurts these people in the same way as a physical ailment. The puncture of a tyre unconsciously impresses them with a feeling of personal failure.

To own as large and as luxurious a car as possible seems to inflate their ego and to raise their value in their own and society's eyes. The power and independence afforded by such a vehicle appears to instil them with a feeling of superiority. The male car-owner will grade his value as a human being in accordance with the value of his car's engine, whilst women judge themselves by the outer splendour of the body of their car.

Fear of inferiority in drivers often leads to an exaggerated thirst for power, resulting in a lack of every consideration for and respect of traffic rules.

Sex and Motoring

Maladjusted types also frequently seek compensation by over-indulgence in automobile or motorcycle sport.

Even the hen-pecked husband will seek refuge from a nagging wife at the wheel of his car, where he once more becomes the captain of his soul, master of time and space—free to act as the spirit moves him.

The Rivalry Complex

For the driver suffering from this complex, the road turns into a battlefield and every other user appears to be his opponent. The worst result of this psychosis is the mad craving to overtake every passing vehicle. The spirit of aggression is roused and fighting instincts enflamed.

To be overtaken by a car inflicts the sufferings of defeat on such a driver, — to overtake others at ever-increasing speed elates him with a sense of victory.

The Persecution Complex

Matters are even worse if the driver is haunted by a persecution complex, for he looks upon other drivers as inherent enemies. Every car following his own is felt to be pursuing him. Every vehicle overtaking him appears to be deliberately obstructing his progress.

Such a driver feels he must put up a defence by blocking the way of anyone attempting to pass by, and by overtaking those in front of his car — no matter whether or not time and place are appropriate to such tactics. He looks upon his car as a defence-weapon to be used indiscriminately.

Hasn't it sometimes struck you as incredible to find drivers with sufficient experience, technical knowledge and intelligence losing all their common sense and power of reasoning? A lack of emotional maturity decides the behaviour of those suffering from neurotic complexes on the spur of the moment and explains numerous acts usually attributed to thoughtlessness or stupidity.

Instead of the Originals

By Hadassah Bat Haim

QUITE a number of people asked me recently if I have heard of a new recipe for mock chopped liver. I hadn't and the recipe sounded so extraordinary that, as soon as I could, I tried it out and rather to my surprise found that it really does taste exactly like chopped liver. Eventually I tracked the recipe down to its source which was Kol Yisrael, but if your Hebrew is anything like mine you will not have heard it either, so I offer it forthwith.

50 grams yeast, 1 cup milk, 2 small onions or leek, 2 tablespoons fat, salt and pepper, breadcrumbs.

Chop up finely or grate the onion, and fry in the fat until brown. Crumble the yeast in, add the milk and allow to boil. Stir. Add seasoning. Remove from heat and add enough breadcrumbs to thicken. If you can spare an egg, hard boil it and chop it up and add to the mixture.

Baked Mackerel

Instead of our promised carp ration this week, we got mackerel. This fish is very tasty and nourishing. There are several ways to serve it.

Wash the fish well, remove heads and tails and clean but do not split open. Place close together in a baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dot with margarine, and pour over half a cup of milk. Bake for half to three quarters of an hour in a hot oven. The sauce thickened with a little flour and reheated, is very tasty served with the fish.

Mackerel in Mayonnaise

2 medium sized mackerel, cleaned, ½ cup water, ½ cup vinegar, 1 tsp. salt, cloves, peppercorns and/or bay leaf if available. Mayonnaise, parsley (chopped).

Put mackerel in a baking dish, cover with water, vinegar and seasoning and bake covered, in a moderate oven. Both this recipe and the above can also be baked in the wonder pot. When baked, ¾ hour to 1 hour, skin and remove middle bone. Arrange on serving dishes, spread with mayonnaise and sprinkle with parsley. Chill before serving. Serves four.

Mackerel are also good dipped in flour and fried in hot fat, or merely plainly boiled and served very hot either with white sauce or a dab of butter or margarine.

Humus

It took me just over a year to acquire a taste for *falafel* and *humus* and then by the time I really enjoyed eating them, they had almost disappeared from the market. However I have discovered through some Yemenite friends a very good substitute which, if you eat *falafel*, you have probably eaten between a round of *pitah* recently.

Soak half a kilo of beans over night. The small white beans now on the ration are the ones used. Then cook the beans in salted water until soft. Drain. Put through mincer or pound to a smooth paste. Add 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon ground paprika and 4 tablespoonsful oil. Serve garnished with pickled tomatoes and chopped red peppers.

Falafel

Soak the beans over night but do not cook. Grind up very small in the mincer, add salt, pepper and paprika, and to each half kilo of beans add two tablespoonsful of dried egg, dry and sieved. Add 2 tsp. baking powder. The mixture should be a thick paste. Fry a teaspoonful at a time in very hot, deep, fat, and serve hot. Both the above recipes make generous portion for six.

In addition to the excellent recipes for oranges published a fortnight ago, all of which I tried and found very good, here is another one for pudding which is proving very popular.

Orange Pudding

2 tbs. ground rice, packets of this are now obtainable and should be asked after, the juice of 8 oranges, 1 tbs. sugar.

Mix the powder to a smooth paste with one tablespoonful of the juice. Then add the rest of the juice stirring constantly to make sure there are no lumps. Add the sugar. Place in a double boiler and allow to cook for about one hour or until thick, stirring occasionally. If you have no double boiler, a smaller saucepan inside a large one will do very well. Cook covered. Serve cold with lebenia. Serves four.

CALLING RELATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS

The relatives of the under-mentioned missing persons are requested to contact the Military Memorial Department, Ministry of Defence, House No. 14, Rehov "Bat", 2nd floor, Hakirin, on Sunday and Monday, February 10 and 11, 1952, between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

1. Abarony, Miriam
2. Cohen, Naim
3. Marling, Elkhu
4. Misrahi, Yosef
5. Cahan, Aiden
6. Helman, David
7. Garten, Nathan
8. Gamliel, Eliezer
9. Berler, Rosy
10. Bandini, Rosy
11. Tiroler, Yehuda
12. Roth, Baruch
13. Kapina, Berryamin
14. Castro, Menasham
15. Reuben, Yehuda
16. Kadori, Raoul
17. Marcubi, David
18. Brownstein, Gad
19. Gamzoo, Malka
20. Vichmann, Hulbert
21. Prusher, Eliezer
22. Barzilai, David
23. Levi, Yehuda
24. Mansour, Joseph
25. Bloch, Lisroll
26. Tilman, Zvi
27. Pozen, Joseph
28. Helman, Moshe
29. Gerzoli, Shmuel
30. Mai, Mandel
31. Kaplan, Yehuda
32. Kaiser, Shmuel
33. Wachsvogel, Shmuel
34. Yaoby, Mahasia
35. Barker, Shlomo
36. Schwartz, David
37. Grossman, Herbert
38. Margo, Yehudava
39. Lagziah, Edward
40. Yahrtzi, Hinda

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BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

HAND No. 15

	S. K 9 5 3	
	H. —	
	D. 9	
	C. K J 10 9	
	8 6 4 2	
S. —	W E	S. A J 7 2
H. A K J		H. Q 10 7 5
D. 10 8 7		D. A Q 6
3 2		5 4
C. A Q 7		C. —
6 3	S	
	S. Q 10 8 6 4	
	H. 9 8 6 4 2	
	D. K J	
	C. —	

South leader at game to his side. The bidding:—

South	West	North	East
—	1D	2C	3C
—	3D	—	4D
—	5D	—	—

This hand is full of humour. The East-West partnership has enough material to warrant a slam bid; but once they are directed to remain in the easy contract of a mere full game, care should be taken to make that contract impregnable.

The distribution of trumps makes the game safe against any split of the missing diamonds; nor is dummy's ace required for that purpose. If trumps split 2-1, it will be enough to play the suit from either hand; should either opponent hold the whole lot, then declarer's ten and dummy's queen will take care to limit that worthy to two tricks at the most. The only danger lies in the possibility of the defence collecting their trumps separately.

The ace of trumps should be assigned for a special job. When North leads the knave of clubs, declarer should forsake a part of his chances for an overtrick and ruff in dummy with the ace. A spade return is ruffed in the closed hand, and a trump played to dummy's queen. With the trumps dividing as they do, this safety play will produce eleven sure tricks.

Those players who went in for an ambitious overtrick right at the start were meted out a severe punishment:—South ruffed and returned a heart; North ruffed in his turn and promptly returned another club, establishing South's king of diamonds for the setting trick!

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AUCTION SALE

By order of a diplomat, new immigrants and other clients, an auction sale of highly valuable furniture, paintings, carpets and art objects will be held by the undersigned on **Tuesday, Feb. 12, from 9.30 a.m. till 1.30 p.m. and from 4 till 8 p.m. at the hall of the PALGA HOTEL, 2 Allenby Rd. (near seashore), Tel Aviv. The exhibition rooms will be open for a pre-view of the articles to be auctioned on Sunday, Feb. 10, from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m. and Monday, Feb. 11, from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m.**

As at all my auctions, all articles auctioned will be handed over at any price offered. Again, here is a rare opportunity to buy valuable pieces of furniture, etc.

Amongst others, the following articles will be sold: Precious furniture, mainly made by European art carpentry workshops; complete dining-room suites, studies, bedrooms, living-rooms, and many odd pieces of furniture, such as buffets, tables, chairs, armchairs, sofas, bed-couches, desks, book cases and shelves, radios, electric refrigerator, wardrobes, chest of drawers, linen cupboards, writing desk, some valuable pieces of antique furniture, etc. Persian and European carpets, genuine paintings, including works by famous masters, art objects and antiques, porcelain services, silverware, crystal, household goods, vacuum cleaner, electrical appliances and many more.

Auction Management:
A. GRUENPETER, Dealer in Art Objects and Auctioneer
142 Rothschild Boulevard. Tel. 5786. Tel Aviv, and phone the hotel: 3201, Tel Aviv.

THE MESSAGE OF BERLIOZ

By S. J. KAHN

BERLIOZ AND THE ROMANTIC CENTURY. By Jacques Barzun. Gollancz, London 2 vols., pp. 878, 511. £3/3/-.

This is an exciting, instructive, profound book. If its rank be measured by the importance and scope of what Professor Barzun set out to do, and has accomplished with such brilliant success, it is a major critical achievement. His task was Herculean—the unravelling of one of the most complicated knots in musical history—and he swept the Augian stables of Berlioziana clean with an aplomb that manages to conceal the necessary and difficult labours of 20 years.

The result is a model of immense scholarship without pedantry, of painstaking detail so artfully marshalled that it never becomes boring, of an enthusiasm that rarely loses its sanity and balance. As the author himself indicates, this is many volumes in two; the general reader "can, so to speak, carve from these pages several different books: the life of a man who was at once artist, thinker, and doer; a concert or record guide to twelve great works increasingly valued by connoisseurs; an essay on esthetics; an account of nineteenth-century culture; and, I dare say, a tract for our times as well." And for the specialist we find such items as a carefully selected bibliography of 1,474 items (excluding six pages of Iconography, and including an up-to-date record guide) and 20 pages, compiled in collaboration with the late T.S Wotton, listing errors in the "complete" Malherbe-Weingartner edition of the scores.

The foregoing quotation sounds like boasting, but it is really an understatement, since what is modestly described as "a concert or record guide" goes far beyond the usual variety of such, consisting really of a series of excellent critical essays on specific compositions and on general aspects of "the Berlioz problem."

Panorama of a Period

What is most remarkable about this unclassifiable book is, not merely the variety and quality of the materials it manages to encompass, but the fact that it fuses all these elements into a unity which is both dramatic and aesthetic—thereby providing an interesting analogy to Berlioz' music which may help us to understand why Professor Barzun was temperamentally so well suited to his subject. Those of us who have had the invaluable experience of attending his courses at Columbia University, where he has long had an almost legendary reputation as the Professor of History who "knows everything about everything," soon learned the advantages of having a true Romantic lecturing to us on the Romantic Century.

This unity is achieved by setting all the details of biography, history, and analysis within the single broad frame of criticism: the text, however far it may roam, never really deviates from its central purpose of seeking to understand Berlioz' greatness as an artist. The introductory chapter leads us, via the author's personal experience with the music and the confusing critical literature, directly into "the jungle—for I found that what I read seldom tallied with what I heard." Why? From the first page we are under the spell of this question; and that we emerge with most of the answers will be clear to anyone who bothers to use the preliminary "Index (there is a second index of over 30 pages!) to "Misconceptions about Berlioz and to Their Corrections." Fifty critical points are listed — almost all important!

This, then, is a book with a mission, but our ardent missionary avoids the besetting sins of fanaticism and remains light-hearted and intelligent throughout. Like a juggler, he manages to keep before our attention which is only occasionally strained by the process, the major facts of Berlioz' life, times, and compositions (most of the 28 chapters consist of biography followed by critical analyses); and strategically placed Interchapters, including an essay on "Programme Music and the Unicorn" and a brilliant summary of "The Century of Romanticism," accentuate that constant interpenetration of the particular and the general which is the secret of vitality—in criticism as well as in life.

The story starts with Berlioz' youth and education in France; goes on into the Italian interlude so important for his personal and musical maturation, and the Germany which was the home of his master, Beethoven, and his rival, Wagner; and reaches a climax with Berlioz' triumphant last two decades as a culture-hero in England, Germany and Russia. The melody lingers on into discussions of "Berlioz' Afterfame," the "Present State of Berlioz Studies," and "Desiderata" for the future —the last including some very practical suggestions for recordings, publications, re-editing of the scores, and so forth.

Berlioz as a Young Man

The double focus (at least double) of these volumes is clearly indicated by their title: while academicians and "new critics" have squabbled, Professor Barzun has proved, by the inescapable proof of brilliant example, that the "historical critic" must also utilize the materials of the "cultural historian." His is a sharpened and chastened version of Taine's critical method, replacing "*race, milieu moment*" by a parallel trilogy of "Time, Place, *Persons*."

We are reminded by this parallel, and difference, of the extent to which this work, like most masterpieces, sums up previous achievements in its author's career: his first books were penetrating critiques of racist doctrines, up to and including the Nazi dogma; the treatment of Romanticism restates theories previously developed in his well-known "Romanticism and the Modern Ego"; and the present criticisms of "Wagner and Wagnerism" were first formulated in "Darwin, Marx, Wagner."

Finally, the general point-of-view is the pluralistic, pragmatic, William-Jamesian one familiar to readers of his earlier books, "Of Human Freedom" and "Teacher in America." The present work is indeed "an essay on aesthetic" and "a tract for our times," but the generalizations are not systematized, except perhaps in a concluding Supplement on "The Fetish of Form." We know pretty clearly where Professor Barzun stands on the major issues of both art and life by the end of his opus, but his *obiter dicta* are rarely separated from the special occasions which bring them forth.

If one of his readers may be permitted to summarize for him: his is an aristocratic liberalism, that is, a tolerance of all forms of truly creative expression, but an impatience with ignorance, muddle-headedness, and what Nietzsche called "Culture-Philistinism." He sees the artist as a part of his social matrix, but engaged in a constant struggle with the stupidity and conservatism of entrenched majorities.

Above all, Professor Barzun has a constant openness to fresh and challenging experience which has made his books such a tonic in our jaded, war-weary age. That is the direction in which his "Berlioz" takes us: it will surely be a constant companion for decades to come of musicians, students of cultural history, and intelligent, interested laymen.

PORTRAITS OF A MAESTRO

TOSCANINI. By Howard Taubman Odham's Press, London. pp.370. Illustrated. 15/-.—(American edition, under the title "The Maestro" publ. by Simon & Schuster. New York at $5-).

THE STORY OF ARTURO TOSCANINI. By David Ewen. Henry Holt, New York. pp.185. $2.50.

Two more biographies of the great conductor were published on the occasion of his 85th birthday.

Howard Taubman, Music Editor of the "New York Times," spent 20 years collecting material: quotations, anecdotes, memorabilia. Typical of Toscanini's personality are his remarks to Furtwaengler in 1937, when the latter walked into Toscanini's dressing-room during the Salzburg Festival. Glaring at Furtwaengler, he said: "I don't want to see you."

"Why?"

"Because you're a Nazi."

"It is not true."

"Yes, you are, whether you have a party card or not. In London you lunch with Jews to make a good case for yourself so that you won't lose your position in the West. In Germany you work for Hitler."

Toscanini, in his early years, was not a great admirer of Tchaikowsky, but when he read Catherin Drinker Bowen's "Beloved Friend," he was so deeply moved by the tortured inner life of the composer he took up the score of the "Pathetique," and found that he wished to conduct it once more: "It is honest music," he said.

According to Mr Taubman Toscanini can be almost impish in his desire to keep tabs on some conductors. He was curious to watch Koussevitzky rehearse, and one morning slipped into the gallery of Carnegie Hall when Koussevitzky was working with the N.Y. Philharmonic. Years later he could do quite an act of imitating Koussevitzky's mannerisms. However, he was greatly touched by Koussevitzky's letter to La Scala, which was never published in the Fascist press, refusing to fill a promised date in Italy until amends had been made to Toscanini.

The more popular book by Ewen partly overlaps Taubman's biography. Both accompanied Toscanini and the N.B.C. Orchestra on their triumphal trans-Continental tour of America in the spring of 1950 of which David Ewen has a lively account.

The foundation of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and its historic inauguration under Toscanini is mentioned in both books, with some flattering remarks by Ewen about the Orchestra.

FRANGO

L. SCHWERIN : FISHERMEN
An exhibition of the artist's latest works will be opened at the Katz Gallery, Tel Aviv, on February 16.

A 'PETER PAN' HERO

By J.R. GLORNEY BOLTON

The character in "Peter Pan" who appeals most to grown-ups is probably Captain Hook, the Old Etonian buccaneer. Some commentators, giving him the same sort of attention that has been paid to Sherlock Holmes and Watson, have searched the play for clues to earlier phases of his enigmatic career. Very few people seem to know that Barrie took him from real life. The original of Hook was a pirate turned early Victorian parson, and the centenary of his death was reached last year.

For ten years the Reverend John Williams Maher held the living of Brede, in Sussex, midway between Battle and Rye. He had ability, charm and exquisite manners. The villagers liked his sermons and his care for the poor. He used to call on dissenters and pray with them in their homes. If he ever distressed them, it was because he refused to bury an unbaptised person. He tutored young gentlemen, left his wife to run a large Bible class, enlarged the rectory and built a fine walled garden. He also farmed the land between the rectory and the church.

That was his undoing. One day he had a wagon loaded with potatoes and sent to Hastings. The wagon bore his name, and in Hastings a seafaring man asked the driver some questions. He was amazed to hear that Maher was Rector of Brede. "For years I have looked for him all over the country."

From Pirate to Parson

The stranger, who called himself Smith, drove to Brede with the wagoner. He spent the night at the Red Lion Inn, where he shared a bed with the ostler. Before going to sleep he gave an account of Maher's past life. Smith and Maher had been the joint owners of a pirate ship. It put into a South American port where Maher induced Smith to go ashore. When he returned Maher had sailed away, and at another port he sold both ship and cargo.

As the ostler was a talkative youth, the story had already spread through Brede when Smith rang the rectory bell. A servant denied him entry, but he put his foot against the door and waited for Maher to come. Later in the day the Rector's pair of grey ponies were seen making for Hastings. Smith sat inside the carriage with Maher, and he was wearing a gentleman's suit of clothes. Maher returned to the rectory alone.

The strain of blackmail soon brought on fits of madness, and Maher was only 43 when he died — on February 12, 1851 — in a Northampton institution. His widow buried him in St. Giles's Church, Northampton, erected a graceful tablet in the chancel of Brede Church, and married the curate, who later became Vicar of Chebsey in Staffordshire.

The good that Parson Maher did lived on. He was still an endearing legend when, at the turn of the century, Barrie went to stay with Stephen Crane at Brede Place. He turned Maher into Captain Hook Smith the blackmailer was no doubt the original of Smee, who, after the pirate's death (Barrie tells us in "Peter and Vendy"), "wandered about the world in his spectacles, making a precarious living by saying he was the only man that Jas. Hook had feared."

LESSONS of the RECENT PAST

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

HITLER'S STRATEGY. By P.M. Hinsley. Cambridge University Press. 18/-

THE STRUGGLE FOR EUROPE. By Chester Wilmot. Collins. London. 25/-

P.M. Hinsley's book on "Hitler's Strategy" and Chester Wilmot's monumental "Struggle for Europe" are to some extent complementary. They are books which will undoubtedly provoke a great debate, and a debate with as much bearing on present and future policy as on the history of the recent past.

Hinsley's chief point is that Hitler made his fatal mistake not when he turned against Russia or declared war on America in 1941, but when he challenged Britain in 1939 and failed to beat her down in "the crucial months" from September to December, 1940. According to Hinsley, he should have attacked Russia, and Russia only, first. Wilmot's chief point is that if the British and not the American strategy had prevailed in 1943-45, the war would not have ended with Russia in occupation of half of Europe and the peace would not have been lost. In these two books Britain is, for once, blowing her own trumpet.

Let me say in passing (since there will be no space for a separate literary appreciation) that both are good books—the Wilmot a very good, almost a great, book. Hinsley's is a sparse, closely argued study, scholarly in an elegant manner, pointed and fastidious. Wilmot's grand panorama can claim to be the best and most readable general history of the Second World War in Europe that exists to date. Lucid in exposition and massively powerful in description, propelled by a relentless, controlled passion, it is the work of a great historic narrator, recalling Macaulay and Michelet and holding its place not unworthily by the side of Churchill himself. To leave it unread is to miss a rare experience.

As for the two theses which emerge from these books both contain a large amount of neglected truth. Hitler, in his duel with Britain in 1940-41, never came half as near to victory as he came in his Russian campaign a year later—and he would probably have beaten Russia if he had begun with that aim alone. And it is likely (though not strictly probable) that if America had been content to leave the shaping of Allied grand strategy in the second half of the war to Churchill and Montgomery, the Western armies could have ended the war in occupation of the Balkans, and would have arrived in Berlin and Vienna first.

But it is easy to deduce too much from these two propositions — even in a retrospective critique of the war, let alone in lessons for the present and the future. The real tragedy, it would seem, was that the shaping of Western strategy proceeded in a continuous tug-of-war between Britain and America, in which no clear and logical grand conception was carried out in its entirety; and the question arises whether it would not have been wiser for the British Government to recognise that Britain as the inevitably weaker partner, could not expect in the long run to make her views prevail. For the past, this question will never be conclusively answered. What is vital is to beware of drawing the wrong conclusion for the future . . .

America emerged from the war as the strongest Power on earth; and for the first time in her history she was not only conscious of her strength, but she knew how she meant to use it. Her purpose was, and is, to establish world law and order. Having failed to achieve this aim in concert with Russia, she is now setting herself to achieve it without or against Russia. She will not, discouraged, delegate world leadership to Britain, so that she may rebuild a new British-centred balance-of-power system.

If the British try to cross America's path with an independent foreign policy, they may be flirting with catastrophe. Probably their best chance, in the world of the 1950s is to emerge with America and others in an Atlantic or Oceanic Union, thus retaining a share in world leadership. Failing this, Britain should have to find her place as a Secondary Power in an American system. *Tertium non datur.*

(OFNS)

Editor in Trouble

MORNING STAR. By J.L. Hodson. Gollancz, London. pp. 326 12/6.

Mr. Hodson has been writing for almost 20 years, both as a reporter — his war diaries made him famous — and as a novelist, a chronicler of Lancashire in the tradition of Bennett and Priestley. His novels were very English, good in character drawing, excellent in background, but neither startlingly original nor distinguished in style. Construction and diction were somewhat clumsy and pedestrian. This time he has written a book very far above the average, brilliant in dialogue, sparkling with bonmots, containing the most amusing thumb-nail sketches of Mr. Churchill (called Fortinbras) and Mr. Attlee (called Wimpole), and posing interesting problems both in the personal and the general field.

The motif of a virile, passionate and gifted man being so injured in war as to become impotent has to my knowledge been twice used in novels — by Mr. Hemingway in "The Sun Also Rises" and by Mr. Steinbeck in this year's very weak story. Mr. Hodson treats the subject most delicately and convincingly, showing the torment his protagonist, Blackwood, undergoes even after 25 years of marriage, when his supposed son is already a man. The general problem is that of the independence of newspapers. Blackwood is the editor of a famous independent daily in Liverpool (Greycastle), Sedgwick, the unscrupulous proprietor of a newspaper chain—needless to say of Tory persuasion and hellbent on nothing but making money by pandering to the worst popular taste — is determined to acquire this paper and change it from "an austere and arid abode of sanctity into an organ of Merrie England," full of racing news and splashes on divorce and wife-beating.

This tug-of-war, with many personal complications, makes the story which takes place within a month. One of the best scenes is that showing how Blackwood's faithful henchman raises half the money needed at one blow from an excentric millionaire. But then the book is full of meaty scenes, and indeed cries for the stage.

PAULA ARNOLD

LIFE IN A SMALL TOWN

AYARATI MOTELE (Motele, My Town). By Hayim Chemerinsky. Dvir, Tel Aviv. pp. 192 and pp. 15 Glossary.

Since the name of Hayim Chemirinsky (R. Mordecaile) is practically unknown to this generation, let us begin by urging the reader to use the opportunity of making an unforgettable acquaintance. It is almost unbelievable that this so clearly and wisely written work was pencilled off on a dying man's bed: it is so full of life, of humour and of sanguine faith. Marvellously, R. Mordecaile pieces together a full panorama of Motele, the town which has meanwhile become famous as the birthplace of our President, and of which he, too, has given us so warm a description in the opening pages of "Trial and Error."

The book before us was written in 1918 as the result of an agreement with the well known folklorist, A. Druyanov, when both undertook to record what they knew and remembered of their home-towns. Only R. Mordecaile fulfilled his part of the bargain, completing it a few days before his death.

Motele was a small town, so small, we learn, it had no more than 70 students. Its main livelihood was drawn from trading lumber cut in the great forests of the marshlands round Pinsk. In a microcosm of Jewish life, the writer gives us a delightful combination of anecdote and factual description. We become acquainted at first with the town in every phase of its activities — the lumber trade in particular; then, in the second part, we meet the various characters in the community, such as Uncle Bunim, the free-thinker, Grandma Rachel, the old conservative matriarch, Uncle Shmeril, the amiable idler, Leib Abba, the crook, with his son who did him one better, and finally, the father of the author. We are given a complete picture of the customs, especially of the meals eaten during the holidays, all written in a surprisingly witty style, rich in its use of our literary sources.

When we are tired of romantic writing on the vanished Jewish world, we should take up this work of straight realism, fact and not fancy. It holds a mine of folklore and creates a memorial for Jewish life which because of its realism is more human and true than a dozen sentimental recollections.

DOV VARDI

NEW LIGHT ON SA'ADIA

Twenty medieval books known previously only by name have been discovered, it was announced last week at the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York. It was stated that this find would shed considerable light on the habits and customs of 1,000 years ago in Babylonia and Spain.

The discovery was made by Dr. Shraga Abramson, who came to America a year ago from Israel. A 37-year-old Talmudic teacher at the seminary, Dr. Abramson also teaches medieval Jewish poetry there.

The books were identified from two bags of fragments, the librarian, Dr. Alexander Marx, explained, that had been bought by the seminary in 1923 from the library of the late Dr. Elkan Adler. These fragments, he said, totalled about 15,000 and were taken in 1896 from the Cairo *Genizah* which was first explored by the late Prof. Solomon Schechter.

Dr. Abramson discovered the seminary owned a number of leaves from books by Rab Sa'adia Gaon, President of the Hebrew Academy at Sura in Babylonia — and fragments of hitherto unsuspected works by Rab Samuel ben Hofni, an eleventh-century successor of Rab Sa'adia.

Three in One

In addition, Dr. Abramson identified as one man a scholar who previously had been three fragments, of a man known as David Dayid ben Saadi and David ben Hejar. Dr. Abramson discovered that these were all really David ben Saadia ben Hajar, who lived in Spain toward the end of the eleventh century and wrote a book on the swearing-in process, long considered one of the more important works on that subject of Jewish law. This work, in print for four centuries, had been ascribed to two other authors.

These various treatises had not been known — or certainly not identified with their proper authors — since about 1100, Dr. Marx pointed out, and represent an historical find of the first quality. "They will ultimately reveal much historical data on customs, manners and attitudes of the peoples of those times," he said.

RESEARCH IN POVERTY

POVERTY AND THE WELFARE STATE. By B. Seebohm Rowntree and G.R. Lavers. Longmans, Green and Co., London 1951, pp.89, 7/6.

The first survey of poverty in York was made by Seebohm Rowntree in 1900. He made another in 1935, and again one in 1950. The findings of this last survey are neatly reported in a booklet which includes two chapters on the calculation of the number of persons below the poverty line, and a study of the effects of the 1935 welfare legislation on the incidence of poverty.

Additional chapters deal with the number of married working women, and with the relationship between the height and weight of children and their parents' economic status. Another chapter gives a detailed description of the living conditions of a number of families both above and below the poverty line.

The method employed in the survey is not always faultless, but it is interesting to follow the decline in poverty from 1900 to 1950, and to observe the influence of the welfare state on this trend.

We are also reminded that social studies, commonly regarded as a typically American development, first originated in the U.K.

The report was published shortly before the recent General Election in Britain and was extensively used by the Labour Party in its campaign.

To the Israel reader the book may well teach another lesson: social progress in general, and the welfare state in particular, are dependent to a very great degree on the application of social research to problems of the organization of society.

URIEL G. FOA

Life and Letters

The Arabs in Israel

The Government has just published a brief survey of the Arab sector, the historical background, the "Exodus" of 1948, and its aftermath, and the reconstruction work. The description of the results already achieved in various fields, naturally agricultural cultivation, the formation of cooperatives, health and education, gives ample evidence of the serious effort made by the Government towards integration of the Arab population in the economic and public life of the country.

Ahad Ha'am Library

At the recent general meeting of the "Ahad Ha'am Society" in Tel Aviv it was announced that the library now contained 26,394 publications, and that the annual subsidy of the Municipality might be increased to IL.2,400.

Scholar of Islam

Professor I. H. Kramers, noted Dutch scholar of Islamic languages and institutions, died recently at Leyden, at the age of 56. His publications include a one-volume Encyclopedia of Islam in French, English, and German.

Sculptors' Competition

"The Unknown Political Prisoner" is the subject of an international competition under the auspices of the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London. More than 6,000 application forms in seven languages are being posted to sculptors in 75 countries; no reply has yet been received from Russia. The prize money has been provided by an anonymous donor who also bears the organizing costs. Competing sculptors have to submit a model before the end of September. Of these 6 will be selected and receive a £250 prize; four will then be chosen for completion in full size and will be awarded £1,000 each. The grand prize winner will be selected from these and will receive an additional £3,500.

Algebraic Proof

Professor Lancelot Hogben, famous author of the best-sellers "Mathematics for the Million" and "Science for the Citizen," elected to go for trial when charged a week ago with dangerous driving while being under the influence of drink, the "Daily Telegraph" reports from Birmingham where Hogben teaches Medical Statistics. As evidence that he was not "under the influence," the Professor asked at the Police Station for a piece of paper on which he wrote a number of algebraic formulae. The prosecuting officer said they appeared to have been very neatly done but he was not sufficient of an expert to say more. Hogben said that he had been at a faculty meeting and then had two and a half double whiskies at his Club.

Investment in Israel

Under this title, the I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank has issued a pamphlet on the encouragement of private foreign investment in Israel. The author, Mr. Sh.P. Duros, explains the various opportunities for such investment and the facilities granted under the law of March, 1950. Prospective foreign investors who are not sufficiently well acquainted with the actual position, will find this a useful guide.

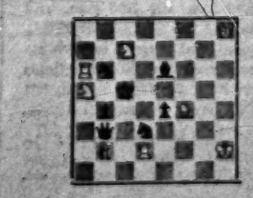
Rare Manuscript

With the assistance of the Friends of the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem, the Museum has purchased an illuminated manuscript of Festival Prayers, written in Lotharingia in 1450. The manuscript was previously in the possession of the Rabbi of Rinteln.

Chess

FEBRUARY 8, 1952

PROBLEM No.646
A. Meinav, Budapest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post
Dedicated to J. Taffarner



Mate in Two (8-7)
Kh2; Qb5, Re6, Rd2; Bf4; Kte5, Ktc7; Ph3.
Kc5, Qb3, Be4, Ktb6, Kt23; Pb4, g4.

PROBLEM No.647
The late B. Seeboda
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Ke4, Qe8; Re3, Rg1; Bf1; Kte4, Rg3, Pe5, e7. (7)
Black: Kh5, Rh4. (2)
Ballantz in Eight

SOLUTIONS

Problem 645 (Feather & Ballantz): First solution: 1.Ke5 Kte3 2.dt3 Kh4 3.Rd3 Kth3; Second solution: 1.Kte4 Kth5+ 2.Rd3 d6 3.Ktc2 Kth2+.

GAME No.332
White: Cornwall Black: Ed. Lasker
(Schlechter Memorial, 1951)

1.e4 e5 2.Kf3 Ktc6 3.Kte3 Kt16 4.d4 exd4 5.Kxd4 Bb4 6.Ktxc6 bxc6 7.Bd3 d5 8.exd5 cxd5 9.0-0 0-0 10.Bg5 Be6 11.Ktxe2 Be7 12.Kth4 Qd6 13.Re1 Rab8 14.Qf3 h6 15.Ktxe6 fxe6 16.Bh4 Qb4 17.Qh3 Ktc4 18.Be3 Kt-f2 19.R-f2 R-f2 20.R-e6+ Q-h2 21.Rxe7 Bc5 22.Kh1 Bf5 23.R-f6 Q-h6 24.Qh5 Qe6 25.Qxe6 Qf6 26.Qh5 Qe6 27.Qd1 Qd7 28.e4 c6 29.Qh5 Rf8 30.Qg6 R96 31.Qh7+ Kf7 32.Qh4 Bh7 33.Rh7 Rf4 34.Qg8+ Ke6 35.Q-h4+ Kg5 and Black resigned.

GAME No.333
White: Lipnitsky Black: Smyslov
XIX USSR Championship)

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 e6 3.Ktc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 Ktc6 5.Ktf3 d5 6.a3 Bc3+ 7.bxc3 Ktte5 8.Ktxe5 Ktxe5 9.Bc4 d7 10.c5 e5 11.Bf4 Bb5 12.b4 0-0 13.Rb1 Qd7 14.Rb3 Rfe8 15.Rg3 Kxc4! 16.Bb6 g6 17.Qc1 Kxd6 18.Qh4 Be6 19.a3 Kf5 20.B-a6 b-a6 21.Rb7 Rab8 22.R-c7 Rb1+ 23.Ke2 Qe4. White resigns.

THE BRILLIANT TOUCH
Black: 5-year-old

Kh8; Qa7; Re8, Rf7; Bd7, Be7; Ktd4; Pa7, b7, e6, f6, h7.
White: O'Kelly
Kg1; Qh4; Rd4, Rf1; Bd3, Be3; Kte4; Pa2, b2, c2, g2, h2.
29.Rg5! fg5 31.R-f7! g-h4 32.Bxh7+ Kg8 33.Bg6+ Kf8 34.Bh6+ Kg7 35.Bg5+ Qe5+ 36.Kh1 Ke8 37.Rg8+ Bf8 38.B-f6 Q-f6 39.Bg6++ resigns.
Blacks: Oizlers
Kg8; Qd7; Re8, Rd8; Be6, Bg7; Ktc5, Pa7, b7, d6, e7, f7, g6, h7.
White: Podgorzi
Kg1; Qd2; Rd1, Rf2; Be3; Kte4, Ktf3; Pa2, b3, c2, e4, f5, g2, h3.
White has the better game threatening e4-5. Bd3! and Be4. But when Black played 17.—Be6 he could hardly imagine that he would be forced to resign in four moves under what normal circumstances is proverbial play (e.g. a Bishop being caught by a Bishop. 18.fe7 e6 19. Rxe7+ Kf8 20.Be4+ Kg8 21.Bg7! and Black resigned for 21.—Bg7 22.hg Ke7 is followed by 23.Qg5+ and mate in two moves.

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KLIGER, David father: Nahum, born about 1895, Lobaczow	KLIGER-MORGENSTERN, Dinah, his sister	111047
KAPLAN, Hertha, from Vienna	FELDMAN, Maria	110788
KLEIN, Jehuda, son of Baruh & Eidel, from Marghita, Transylvania	KLEIN, Esther	06/16/3708
KAPLAN, Vera-Ruth, daughter of: Wolf & Hertha, from Vienna	FOLMAN, Maria	110788
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children of: Katzlamm, Hersh Leib and Taube Einklepp, from Chmelnik	GUZY, Jacob	111415
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